The Fresno Weekly Republican.

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SPAIN WINS ONE VICTORY

A Torpedo Boat is Hard Hit.

FOUR SAILORS KILLED

And the Lieutenant Commander Wounded.

TWO SHOTS DID THE WORK

One Struck the Boiler and Totally Disabled the Little Craft. An Exploding Shell Killed the Men—A Battle Which Lasted a Full Hour Between Forts and Small Gunboats and Torpedo Craft — Lieutenant Bernadou's Story of the Affair.

KEY WEST, May 12.—The cruiser Wilmington, torpedo boat Winslow, and auxiliary gunboat Hudson had an engagement with the Spaniards off Cardenas yesterday. Ensign Bagley and four sailors were killed. Captain Bernadou of the Winslow was wounded.

The dead are: Ensign Worth Bagley, John Varveres, oiler, Elijah Tunell, cabin cook, George B. Meek, fireman,

The engagement took place inside the harbor of Cardenas.

The gunboat Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow and the gunboat Hudson were the only vessels engaged. They entered the harbor for the purpose of attacking some Spanish gunboats which were known to be there. These latter, however, were not seen until the Spaniards opened fire. The land batteries of Cardenas supported the fire of the Spanish gunboats.

LASTED AN HOUR.

The engagement commenced at 2.05 p. m., and lasted for about an hour. The wounded are: B. E. Cox, gunner's mate; D. McKnow, quartermaster; Wm. Patterson, fireman; F. Gray.

The battle, while it lasted, was terrific. The Wilmington and the Hudson fired on the Spanish boats, which were lying at the dock. The firing began at a range of 3500 yards. A few minutes later the Winslow came up and also opened fire. In an instant the entire attention of the Spanish gunboats and land batteries was directed upon her.

From all sides shot and shell poured in on the little torpedo boat. The Wilmington and Hudson still kept up their fire, but they could not turn aside the terrible storm of fire and death pouring in upon the torpedo boat.

STRUCK BY A SOLID SHOT.

The crew of the Winslow, however, never faltered for a second. At 2.30 a solid shot crashed into the hull of the Winslow and knocked out her boiler. In an instant she began to roll and rock helplessly. Then there was a moment of awful suspense. After a cheer of triumph went up from the Spaniards on the gunboats and in the batteries, again a storm of fire was opened upon the helpless boat.

Finally the Hudson succeeded in getting a line on board the Winslow and was towing her in the deadly range when the line parted again and both boats were at the mercy of the Spanish fire.

TIMELY AID.

At 5.30 p. m. the Hudson managed to get another line on the deck of the Winslow, but there were only three men left at that time to make it fast. The line was finally secured and the Winslow was towed up to Pedras island, where she was anchored with her dead and wounded on her deck. There some men from the Hudson went on board the Winslow and took the most seriously wounded men off. Three who were taken on board the Machias died shortly afterward.

THE COMMODORE'S STORY.

Lieutenant Bernadou, with the surgeon bending over him, told the story of the battle to the representative of the Associated Press as calmly as if talking of the weather. He began:

"We went under full speed to attack the Spanish boats in the harbor and you know the result. We went under orders from the commander of the Wilmington. Our boat is badly damaged, but she will be brought here for repairs, and I think she will be ready for service again in two weeks."

Continuing, the Lieutenant said: "The Winslow was the worst injured and had five of her men killed, and I don't know how many injured. We were ordered to attack the Spanish gunboats at Cardenas.

The Hudson shows the effect of the fight. Her smokestack is punctured with bullet holes and her cabin and decks are smashed and splintered.

The vessels blockading Cardens were the gunboat Machias, torpedo boats Foote and Winslow and the revenue cutter Hudson.

Secretary Long promptly wired to Commodore Remey at Kew West for details of the affair.

Ensign Bagley, who was killed, was a native of North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The first dispatch given out at the navy department was not complete, in that it left out reference to the condition of the torpedo boat Winslow. Later the following additional paragraph was posted: "Winslow badly damaged. Will be sent here as soon as temporary repairs can be made."

The bureau of naval construction at once took actual steps to learn just how far the Winslow had been damaged and what repairs they would be called on to make to place her in service again.

The surgeon general of the navy, Dr. Van Reiven, has complete preparations made for caring for the wounded from the Winslow. The hospital ship Solace arrived at Key West only yesterday, so that her splendid equipment is ready to give every care to the wounded.

Aside from the Solace, the navy department has at Key West a temporary hospital. It is the purpose of the department, however, to use the Solace mainly for the wounded, and to bring them north as fast as their condition will permit, in order to get them out of the southern climate.

THE PHILIPPINES.

A Direct Line From San Diego to Japan.

LOS ANGELES, May 12.—The general officers of the Santa Fe railroad of this city gave out informally today that all arrangements have been completed for putting on a line of steamers from San Diego to Yokohama in connection with the Santa Fe railroad. The first steamer will leave San Diego not later than October 1st.

Gone Up in Smoke.

KESWICK, Cal., May 12.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire started in McCandless & Patterson's saloon and in one hour and a half the business portion of Keswick was in ashes.

Keswick is built exclusively of wood, has no fire protection, and a whole block went without hindrance. The loss is $40,000 and the insurance is light.

The hotel Keswick, the finest and largest building in the town, escaped with a damaged front, $500. It was the biggest fire Keswick has known.

Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The senate in its second executive session today confirmed the following:

Joseph F. Woolman of Montana to be marshal of the United States for the district of Montana.

Torpedo Boats Out of Bounds.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Assistant Secretary Alden of the navy department, has received information from a private source that a number of torpedo boats are now off the New England coast. The President was informed and Mr. Allen was instructed to place the facts before the war department at once. It is not known how correct the information is.

MANY ARE TAXED

Bankers, Brokers, Legatees Must Pay.

Pawnbrokers, Insurance Agents, and Bowling Alley men to Contribute.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The senate committee on finance has concluded its consideration of the war revenue bill and adjourned. The bill as presented by the committee shows almost 200 amendments and fully half of it is original matter. The most striking features are the omission of the provisions for bonds and time certificates and for a tonnage tax on foreign shipping, which the bill carried when it passed the house. These are all stricken out, not a trace of any of the original being left.

Next in order of importance are the provisions for the issuance of greenbacks, the coinage of seigniorage and the taxation of corporations, inserted at the instance of the Democrats with the assistance of Senator Jones of Nevada and for an inheritance tax, placed in the bill by joint effort of the Democratic senators and Senator Jones of Nevada and Wolcott of Colorado.

The seigniorage provision authorizes the secretary of the treasury to coin not to exceed $42,000,000 of silver immediately and to issue certificates based upon it. The greenbacks section is in authorization for the secretary of the treasury to issue during the next fiscal year, to defray the expenses of the war with Spain, not to exceed $150,000,000 in U. S. legal tender notes. They are to be redeemable the same as the greenbacks now in circulation are.

The provision for the taxation of corporations enumerates railroads, street railroads, sleeping cars, canal boats, steam boats, express, telegraph, telephone and insurance companies of all kinds, including life, fire and accident, gas, electric light, electric power and steam heat companies and also sugar and petroleum companies. To these specifications is added a general provision for taxing "all corporations." The rate on all is made one-quarter of one per cent of the gross receipts. A penalty, fine or imprisonment, is provided for evading the tax. It is made the duty of managers of such institutions to make returns of their receipts monthly.

The tax on legacies is made on a double sliding scale, the rate increasing with the amount of the bequest and also being governed by consanguinity. No legacies below $50,000 are taxed. Those between $50,000 and $250,000 are taxed at the rate of 75 cents for every $100 in cases where the beneficiary is a lineal descendant or ancestor of the testator. The rate is augmented as the beneficiary is removed in relationship, until it reaches $5 on the hundred where he is a stranger. The tax is increased on larger legacies. Those made to husband or wife are exempt from the operations of the acts.

The tax on bankers is levied at the rate of $100 a year on all banking institutions which have a capital of $50,000, and $2 is added for each additional $100 of capital stock. Brokers are assessed at the uniform rate $50. There is also a tax on pawnbrokers, insurance agents and on the proprietors of all bowling alleys also. The tax on board of trade and exchange operators is made at the rate of 1 cent for each $100 to be represented by memoranda, and all brokers evading the division of these are liable to be subject to criminal proceedings.

Bishop Newman's Successor.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—It is reported here that Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal church, will soon retire from active duty because of ill health. Bishop Newman, it is said, will be succeeded by Bishop John Hurst, a member of the Episcopal board.

The National Exchequer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $209,731,030; gold reserve, $179,076,841.

SPAIN'S WOES INCREASING

Grain Warehouses Are Pillaged.

Women Repel Charges of Cavalry.

The Government and the Soldiers Unable to Deal With Internal Conditions.

MADRID, May 11.—9.30 p.m.—In the chamber tonight Senor Sagasta replied to Senor Salmeron's attack on the present regime, retorting that the state of anarchy which existed in Spain during the short-lived Republican regime, under Salmeron, made Spain the laughing stock of the world.

The Premier defended the policy of the government in doing "its utmost to avoid war while the Yankees were playing a foul game."

He repeated his appeal for union, adding that whoever sowed discord was not a patriot.

MADRID, May 11.—8 p.m.—In the senate today Admiral Baranger, Minister of Marine in the last cabinet of the late Senor Canovas de Castillo, asked for an account of war material sent to the colonies and of the warships purchased by Spain between May 7, 1895, and March 4, 1896. He also asked for a report on the electric torpedo boat bought by Spain.

MADRID, May 11.—A serious riot has taken place at Logronok, Capital of the Spanish Province by that name on the Ebro, sixty miles from Burgos. The grain and provisions stores were attacked and pillaged by rioters who included women and armed men with axes and cudgels. The cavalry charged the mobs, but the soldiers were repulsed by a determined onslaught made upon them by the women.

LONDON, May 11.—A special dispatch from Madrid says a mob burned a huge grain warehouse there this morning. The structure is reported to be a total loss.

LONDON, May 11.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"At the beginning of today's sitting, the chamber passed bills for the temporary abolition of the import duty on raw cotton and the abolition of differential duties on foreign ships trading between Spain and her colonies. The former will help the Catalonian manufacturers and the latter will tend to encourage blockade-running. The indemnity bill was next passed, almost unopposed, the Carlists alone voting against it. The remainder of the session was devoted to a continuation of yesterday's oratorical tournament. The chief feature was a crushing reply by Senor Silvela, leader of the dissident conservatives, to Senor Salmeron's oration. Senor Silvela calmly, and with perfect parliamentary propriety shot many poisoned darts in the terms of allusions to incidents in Salmeron's former political career, producing applause and hilarity.

Senor Silvela declared confidently that the monarchy had nothing to fear from the Republicans under a leader who divided instead of uniting his followers. He said the best thing Senor Salmeron could do was to make himself forgotten. Even the Carlists, who had been coquetting with the Republicans, applauded Senor Silvela, one of them speaking in almost the same sense.

LONDON, May 12.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "In the cortes a special war budget of £20,000,000 was demanded, with a tax on land and public securities. The sinking fund was suspended.

"A patriotic syndicate has been formed in Madrid which will borrow a million pesetas and then buy grain at Marseilles and Antwerp, as all the provinces but one have refused to send more grain to Madrid."

LONDON, May 12.—A dispatch to the Times from Singapore says: The Philippine refugees here are preparing a congratulatory address to Rear Admiral Dewey. They also express a desire for the establishment of a native government and for American protection.

They deprecate the restoration of the Philippines to Spain or transfer of the islands to any continental government.

LOYAL AND TRUE

Germany's Attitude Admits of No Doubt.

Her Citizens Have Found Homes in the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—It was stated authoritatively today at the state department that there is no truth whatever in the London newspaper allegation that three of the European ambassadors have made friendly representations to the United States against an extension of the war to the Philippines. No representations whatever in that line have been made to the state department.

BERLIN, May 12.—The semi-official North German Gazette this afternoon, in denying a reported interview between Emperor William and the United States ambassador relative to the German government's attitude toward the United States, says: "The Americans cannot doubt the character of our strict and perfectly loyal neutrality after the repeated official declarations."

The North German Gazette adds: "Let this also be a hint to the English, French and Austrian newspapers, which are so anxious to represent that the government and public opinion of Germany is hostile to the President of the United States. The imperial policy has a right to feel confident that its more than a century old friendship to a state in which millions of Germans have found homes will not be disturbed without urgent reasons."

SPAIN GIVEN GOOD ADVICE

Should Yield Before It is Too Late.

The European Powers Will Not Aid Her.

Her Struggle With the United States is Ridiculed as "a Grotesque Absurdity."

WASHINGTON, May 10.—As a result of the Spanish reverse at Manila, leading members of the diplomatic corps, representing some of the most influential of the great powers of Europe, have unofficially exchanged views on the opportuneness of a movement, dictated by the most friendly spirit and in the interest of peace, toward urging upon Spain the futility of further prosecuting the war and inducing her to sue for peace on the basis of the relinquishment of Cuba, the promise of a war indemnity and the occupation of Manila by Admiral Dewey until the war indemnity is paid.

It was stated tonight by one of the most influential members of the diplomatic corps, an ambassador, that such a step by Spain was the logical result of the crushing Spanish defeat at Manila, and that Spain herself should be the first to recognize it as a measure for her own self-protection and self-preservation. Her best friends in the family of nations ought to urge it upon Spain, this Ambassador said, for it was now patent to the world that Spain's military and naval strength was grotesquely inadequate to cope with forces of the United States, and Spanish pride would ultimately be humbled into peace on far more severe terms than she might be able to obtain now.

While expressing this view with much positiveness, it was put forward only as a tentative proposition, and not as a move which the European powers had actually begun.

At the same time it indicates a new trend of feeling among leading foreign representatives in Washington. This discussion has been official and without advices from their own governments, but it is said that Spain's plight is such at the present moment that a movement on the other side may begin at any time towards inducing Spain to make terms for closing the war. In such a move, it is pointed out, those powers which have been friendly to Spain, particularly Austria and France, might well join in urging her to sue for peace before it is too late. It is said that the nations most friendly to Spain might suffer almost as much as Spain herself by a prolongation of the war and the ultimate annihilation of Spain.

At the same time, those powers most friendly to the United States, particularly Great Britain and Russia, would, it is believed, join in any movement promising to restore the peace of the world.

It is stated with positiveness at several of the embassies and legations today that intervention in the sense of staying the course of the United States was no longer being discussed, and that only such intervention as would induce Spain to sue for peace was possible under the existing condition of affairs.

MARCHING ORDERS.

Regulars at Chickamauga Are Being Rushed to Tampa.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., May 10.—Major General Brook, commanding the United States regular provisional army corps at Chickamauga Park, today received orders from the war department directing him to send all the cavalry and infantry troops now in camp at Chickamauga Park, about 6000 in all, to Tampa without delay.

The order is accompanied with instructions to provide the men with a full supply of ammunition for sixty days.

There are five regiments of infantry now in camp, the second, seventh, eighth, twelfth and sixteenth, all of which are ordered to Tampa under command of Colonel G. V. Henry and Colonel A. R. Chaffee.

Two regiments of cavalry, the third and sixth, will at once proceed to Tampa under General S. S. Sumner.

The second cavalry, under Colonel Hunt, has been ordered to Mobile. The first and tenth cavalry will go to New Orleans.

General Brooke and staff remain here to assist in the organization of the volunteer army, should it be ordered here.

The signal corps has also been ordered to remain here until further orders.

The medical corps of each regiment was today provided with medical supplies for sixty days. All recruits will be ordered to report to Tampa, New Orleans and Mobile. A large number arrived today and were provided with the necessary equipments.

Owing to the unexpected orders to move, received today, General Brooke made a hurried reorganization of the infantry forces, annulling the division heretofore formed.

An order immediately followed, forming the Fifth, Twelfth and Sixteenth regiments of infantry into a brigade to be commanded by Colonel G. V. Henry, Fred A. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieutenant Stalford, of the Eighth regiment, Brigade Quartermaster. This brigade is ordered to proceed at once "fully equipped for field service, to Tampa, and report to the General commanding at that point."

The same order also formed the Second and Seventh Infantry into a brigade, Brigadier General A. R. Chaffee in command, who is also ordered to proceed as early as possible with his brigade to Tampa.

Quartermaster General Lee stated tonight that he has everything in his department in readiness for the departure of the troops at once. In reply to a query of the Associated Press tonight, Adjutant General Sheridan stated that before Friday night all the troops will have been moved south.

TRANSPORT SHIPS.

The Pekin and Australia Will be Promptly Dispatched.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—The steamer City of Pekin will be turned over to the navy department tomorrow morning. After going on the drydock she will be loaded with supplies for Admiral Dewey's fleet. There will be stores for the vessels of the Asiatic squadron and ammunition to take the place of the powder and shell that did such good work in Manila harbor. The navy department is not doing anything about coal, however, and the supposition is that Dewey has all he wants. It is known that there was a large amount of coal stored at Manila and this must now be in Dewey's hands.

So far no provision has been made to transport troops on the Pekin. At the navy pay office it is given out that the navy is fitting her up as a supply ship and is doing nothing for the accommodation of troops on board, though it is expected that before she sails the army officials will arrange for the transportation on her of a portion of the force assembled here.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—A detail of army and navy officers visited Pacific street dock today and boarded the steamship Australia, on which the government has secured an option as a transport for troops to the Philippines. The steamer is in splendid condition and can be pressed into service at short notice.

The steamship City of Sydney arrived from Panama and way ports before daybreak, and from the manner in which she was given quick dispatch by the quarantine and custom house officers, it is evident that she also has been chartered to go to Manila and will be placed on the berth immediately.

SAN FRANCISCO'S LUCK.

Nearly 1,000,000 Rations to Be Purchased There.

CHICAGO, May 10.—A special from Washington says: An order was sent out from the war department today to Captain Baldwin, assistant commissioner of subsistence at San Francisco, directing the immediate purchase of nearly 1,000,000 rations for the military expedition to the Philippines.

The administration is unwilling to take time for having the subsistence supplies sent across the continent, and the order was therefore given to have the supplies bought in San Francisco to avoid delay.

The government has not stated when the expedition will embark for Manila, but in case the ships can be equipped with the necessary supplies for the voyage the start will probably be made before Monday.

LACKS CONFIRMATION.

Report That the Montserrat Has Run the Blockade.

MADRID, May 10.—4 p. m.—A dispatch received here from Havana this afternoon says the Spanish steamer Montserrat which, with a valuable cargo, troops and a large sum of money intended for Havana escaped the United States fleet and entered the port of Cienfugos, has again run the blockade of the American squadron and has entered the port of Havana in safety. It is claimed here that this proves that the blockade of the Cuban ports is ineffective.

The Spanish mail steamer Montserrat, which is alleged to have run the blockade at Havana appeared to have reached Cienfugos on April 27th with 1,000 Spanish soldiers, $500,000 in silver and 18 guns of large calibre, in addition to a very valuable cargo, including a quantity of ammunition. The Spaniards claim the Montserrat was sighted by an American man-of-war which fired on her. The mail steamer, it is alleged, mounting guns as an auxiliary cruiser, returned the fire and eventually reached Cienfuegos.

So many utterly false reports have been given out in Madrid recently that American confirmation of the arrival of the Montserrat at Havana will be required before the story of the blockade running is accepted as truth.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Admiral Miller intends to raise his flag on one of the vessels here—probably the Monterey—unless orders from Washington interfere. The Monterey is the only vessel here with accommodations for a flag officer.

Twenty men were passed by the naval recruiting officers today and all were sent up to the navy yard to the Independence. The office at present is shipping only first class machinists, first class firemen, seamen and ordinary seamen. As the Charleston will take away nearly all the available men when she is fully commissioned and the Philadelphia and Yorktown will both need full crews, it is expected that before long the recruiting office will be shipping all classes of men.

THE MOTHER LODE.

The Stockton and Tuolumne Railroad Will Tap It.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Work is to be pushed on the Stockton and Tuolumne county railroad. It will be sixty miles long and run from Stockton through Copperopolis, Angels Camp and Sonora, the terminal point being at Summerville. It will tap a large and prosperous grain growing section and the leading mines of the mother lode in Tuolumne county.

There are vast amounts of rebellious ores in that section that cannot be profitably worked there, and it costs too much to bring them to this city. The company intends erecting two smelters at Stockton. Surveyors have reached Copperopolis. Rails and ties for twelve miles of the line are already on the ground.

Killed In a Land Dispute.

PENDLETON, Ore., May 11.—Melvin Green, aged 27 years, was shot and killed this afternoon at his home near Bingham Springs, by Samuel Mahaffey. The men had trouble over land for a number of years.

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in your pocket, if you buy *Schilling's Best* baking powder, and use only one heaping teaspoonful to a quart of flour.

SAMPSON AT PORTO RICO

The Forts of San Juan Bombarded.

Dewey Heard From At Manila.

Communication With Philippines Reopened—Naval Preparations Continue.

[On account of a heavy fog in the vicinity of San Francisco the news service of the Associated Press from that city is greatly interfered with. The fog, acting by induction, renders it practically impossible to transmit news, no matter how important, and this fact is offered as all the necessary explanation of the dearth of intelligence from the seat of war in this morning's issue.]

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PORT AU PRINCE, May 12.—The American fleet, under Rear Admiral Sampson, bombarded San Juan de Porto Rico today. The following are the details of the bombardment thus far received:

The bombardment began this morning. Rear Admiral Sampson with nine warships, arrived before San Juan just before sunrise.

At a signal the battleship Iowa fired the first shot, which took effect. Then the Indiana opened fire.

In a few minutes Morro Fort was reduced to a heap of ruins.

The fort made little effort to respond and was silenced almost instantly. The Spanish steamer Rita was captured by the United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, which took her crew on board.

Thousands of the population and the foreign consuls fought refuge in the interior of the island.

HAVANA, May 12.—8 p. m.—Governor Blanco received a cable message today from the Captain General of Porto Rico which says this morning an American fleet of eleven vessels opened fire upon the forts which answered vigorously. The dispatch says that at the time it was sent, nine a. m., no personal losses had been sustained and little material damage was done.

TOO RECKLESS.

The Winslow Affair to Be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The set back received by the American blockading squadron in the engagement in Cardenas harbor yesterday and the loss of five lives on board the torpedo boat Winslow, had a sobering effect in the element in the navy which is crying out for rapid action, and efforts at destroying batteries with unarmored ships. There probably will be some sort of inquiry instituted to ascertain the responsibility for sending such unprotected skiffs as the Winslow against fortified ports. It is miraculous, in the opinion of the older officers at the department, that the damage and loss of life were confined to the Winslow, for the other boats with her were very little better off in the matter of protection and scarcely any of them could resist the fire of a small rifle. It is likely that if such work as was attempted at Cardenas is to be done hereafter, the task will be assigned to more formidable craft.

Just where the Spanish flying squadron is still remains in doubt, and no word of official confirmation has come to the navy department of the Cadiz report of day before yesterday that the squadron is there still. There are enough American scouting vessels covering the approach to the West Indies channel to spot any approaching Spanish ship in short order. The people on the New England coast have had their apprehension aroused again lest the Spaniards should be heading this way.

MR. Allen, the newly appointed Secretary of the navy, being a Massachusetts man, had to bear the brunt of scores of applications for protection that came to the department from all points on the coast from Maine to Connecticut.

SAN FRANCISCO SAFE.

The Harbor Is Filled With Submarine Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The Evening Bulletin says: Almost without knowledge of people around and about San Francisco for two weeks past the harbor and its approaches have been set with torpedoes and mines. The work is not entirely completed, but is nearly so. For fourteen days the government tug boat Unadilla has been placing the submarine destroyers. Over 400 torpedoes have been placed in position.

The Unadilla did the work mostly at night. Her lights were dim and every precaution was taken to prevent Spanish spies from locating the torpedoes. Last night the work, so far as the Unadilla is concerned, was finished.

The harbor is not only defended by heavy batteries, but by complete fields of torpedoes, the locations of which are kept secret.

OMINOUS WORDS.

Continental Europe Fears American Aggression.

LONDON, May 12.—The St. James Gazette says:

"Important signs of the uneasiness of Europe in its fear of anarchy at home and aggression abroad are reflected in London financial circles. Russia is raising a loan of £12,000,000 and, more significant still, she is raising it in Germany. The Bank of England is directing its energies to the accumulation of a gold reserve, a fashion without recent precedent, while Japan, not content with the vast sum she received from China on Saturday, is preparing for a fresh loan of £15,000,000. The rapprochement between Germany, Russia and Austria is very marked."

All this, the St. James Gazette believes, portends a combination against America and Great Britain, "as we are universally regarded as forming part of this trans-Atlantic aggression on Europe," and the article warns Great Britain to "prepare for a struggle which may involve the most important events since the fall of Napoleon."

In conclusion the St. James Gazette remarks:

"Europe believes America is trying her strength on Spain and that her inevitable victory will be followed by similar acts of aggression towards other powers with interests in the Atlantic and in the Pacific."

SPANISH WARSHIP SUNK.

The Gunboat Concord Credited With a Victory.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A Hongkong special of this date says that a trading vessel from the Philippines reports having witnessed the destruction of a Spanish warship by the United States gunboat Concord at Illoilo. The fight is said to have lasted two hours, at the end of which time the Spaniard went down with colors flying. There were no casualties on board the Concord and no damage was done the gunboat.

There are, it is alleged, only two other Spanish warships in Asiatic waters and one of these is in the drydock at Hongkong, while the cruiser Boston is searching for the other under orders to engage and sink it.

WORD FROM DEWEY.

Cable Communication Has Been Restored.

HONG KONG, May 12.—Secretary of the Navy: There is little change in the situation since my last telegram. I am transferring to transports steel breech-loading rifles from sunken Spanish men-of-war. Also stores from arsenal in my possession. I am maintaining strict blockade. Add Aranzos to list of destroyed vessels. El Correo probably El Caro. DEWEY.

This dispatch came to Secretary Long this afternoon and shows that cable communication has been restored with Manila.

MERRITT'S ORDERS.

He Will Be Sent to the Philippine Islands.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—General Wesley Merritt, commander of the department of the East, with headquarters at New York, was at the war department most today in consultation with Secretary Alger regarding the proposition to assign him to the command of the expedition to Manila, and for him, on his arrival there, to establish a military government with himself at the head. The General said this morning that the matter had not been definitely determined and would not be until he had an opportunity to talk with the President.

General Merritt is known to be anxious for an active command, and is believed to look upon his proposed assignment with great favor. The War Department has informed him that it proposes to send an adequate force, which will enable him to hold the islands beyond all peradventure, and which will amount to between 10,000 and 12,000 men. These, the Colonel thinks, might be sent in two expeditions, although he does not believe the first one will get off for a week.

TO GAIN TIME.

Spain Wants Yellow Fever as an Ally.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Gibraltar says:

It is believed that the Spanish squadron from the Cape Verde Islands will join the one at Cadiz and all move together about the beginning of June, unless the Americans come to Cadiz in the meantime.

Spain wants to gain time and have the American troops reach Cuba as far in the summer as possible.

James Cottle of Liberty settlement was in Fresno yesterday.

A Spanish Spy Captured in Fresno!

Yesterday about nineteen minutes past two in the afternoon a suspicious looking individual, apparently Spanish, was observed on the top of the Kutner-Goldstein building on I street with a spyglass and a notebook. The Spaniard, as he afterwards proved to be, was intently scrutinizing the brick foundations of the new furniture warehouse being erected for the Parker Lyon Co. Parker Lyon noted the suspicious actions, and with that ready instinct which has made him the Furniture King of the San Joaquin valley, grasped the situation in a flash.

Hastily detailing Kennedy as chief of staff and Williams as adjutant-general, Lyon threw out a skirmish line and made a flank movement on the roof, capturing the Spanish spy without shedding a drop of blood.

The Spaniard endeavored to swallow sundry memoranda of drawings, etc., when captured, but on being taken into the furniture store, the sight of the immense and elegant stock so amazed him that he involuntarily opened his mouth and dropped the plans.

On being searched, a through ticket to Madrid was found and enough correspondence to prove him to be a special emissary of the Spanish government detailed to study the land fortifications and water approaches to Fresno.

Secretary Alger of the War Department has been notified, and the prisoner is now chained to a $45 easy chair in the furniture store. He is harmless and in a state of coma, caused by eating ham sandwiches, sent over from Ed. Schwarz' beer emporium. It is feared the Spanish government contemplated an attack on the raisin district to uproot the vines and create a market for Spanish raisins.

The ready tact and patriotic bravery of the W. Parker Lyon Co. prevented all this, and the least reward this company is entitled to is the steady patronage of the furniture buyers in the raisin district.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

AN UNWELCOME SUGGESTION

Spain's Fleet May Slip Off

By Way of the Suez Canal.

No News Yet Received From Commodore Sampson. Plans Changed.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—It is hard to tell whether the naval officers were relieved or disappointed by the news that came late this afternoon to both the navy and state departments to the effect that the Spanish flying squadron had arrived at Cadiz, Spain. The safety of the Oregon from attack is now completely assured and the way is clear for military operations in Cuba without running the risk of having the occupying army's line of communication cut off. On the other hand it is believed that no enduring peace can be secured until the Spanish navy has been destroyed, and it now appears that to do this our sailors must make up their minds to go after the Spanish, a task very much more difficult than that of meeting them near our own shores.

It was suggested by some of the members of the war board that there was just a possibility that the Spanish squadron might take a quick passage into the Pacific through the Suez canal and attack Dewey at Manila. It is said, contrary to the common understanding, that the Suez canal is open to warships of belligerent powers, so if the Spanish choose to take this course they will have a long start of any pursuing fleet from our side of the Atlantic. It is scarcely believed, however, that the Spanish are willing to take the great risk of exposing to our attack their own home ports by the withdrawal of so considerable a proportion of their naval strength as would be required to overmatch Dewey.

NO NEWS FROM SAMPSON.

Nothing was heard from Sampson today but there is a confident expectation that interesting news will be coming from his squadron within the next twenty-four hours. Whether this means an attack on Porto Rico or not, cannot be learned.

One effect of the retreat of the Spanish fleet has been to hasten even more the preparations already under full headway for the dispatching of military expeditions to Cuba. It also has caused a complete change in the concentration plans. Time is now believed to be the great factor.

There is no longer opportunity to indulge in extensive drilling and practice maneuvering. The regular army troops do not need these and are to be thrown at once into the fray. Many of the regiments of the National Guard which have entered the volunteer service are felt to be sufficiently trained from a military point of view to follow the regulars immediately and the department indicated its purpose today of dispatching these volunteer troops directly to the gulf coast for shipment instead of sending them to Chickamauga.

QUITE AN ARMY.

The Government May Send 25,000 Men to the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The steamers Conemaugh and Ohio have been added to the government fleet of transports which is to carry the first expedition to Manila. There is now some talk of the government sending 25,000 or 30,000 men to the islands, in which case the second expedition will be carried out on a very large scale. About 7,000 troops from various parts of the country west of the Mississippi are already headed this way. They will not all be in camp before the latter part of next week. There is no definite time set for the departure of the Peking, Australia and Sidney, but it begins to look as if they would be detained beyond next Sunday.

THE SPANISH SQUADRON.

It is Now at the Island of Martinique.

LONDON, May 13.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The government has received information that Admiral Cervera's voyage to Martinique was uneventful. The route to be taken to Porto Rico is not known here, but it was embodied in Admiral Cervera's secret instructions. He was instructed to coal at a neutral point and probably selected Fort de France for that purpose."

Organizing a Red Cross Society.

Mrs. Nellie Garratt and Miss Minnie Kusel of this city are organizing a branch of the Red Cross Society, and a petition for the signatures of volunteers may be found in the REPUBLICAN business office.

SHARKEY says he is going to the springe. We wish he'd go to the devil.

FOR an impromptu affair, Fresno's farewell to the soldier boys Sunday was a credit to the patriotic spirit of the town.

PROFESSOR NORTON of Harvard has not yet emigrated to Spain. Every day we look at the bulletins, but turn away disappointed.

WE can forgive John Bull much in view of the good turn he has done us in our war with Spain. But please give that chestnut a rest, about blood being thicker than water.

IF SHARKEY really wants to lick something he ought to enlist in the American navy, where his chances for a chare in a successful scrap would be at least 16 to 0 better than they are in the prize ring.

NOW that he knows Dewey is all right at Manila the American patriot is not so likely to become cross-eyed. He can keep one eye on Havana and the other on Porto Rico without danger of strabismus.

IT IS reported that Professor E. S. Holden, late director of the Lick observatory, has compiled a "Catalogue of Pacific Coast Earthquakes." Wonder if he mentions the temblor that shook him out of his job?

THERE is a notable change in the tone of the European press since the facts have come to hand regarding that little naval function over at Manila, for which Admiral Dewey furnished the principal features of entertainment.

IT IS stated that the President has accepted the gift of Miss Helen Gould to the government of $100,000. The government is not a mendicant, at the same time it cannot afford to discourage patriotism among the wealthy.

IGNORANCE NOT PATRIOTISM.

The REPUBLICAN regrets to observe a disposition on the part of a small but noisy element in the community to make it unpleasant for citizens whose ancestry is of Spanish origin. To insult a "dago" is apparently considered by some people an evidence of patriotism, and to do this without discrimination or a knowledge of the sentiments entertained by the person insulted, still better evidence of loyalty to republican institutions. As a matter of fact it is only an unpleasant evidence that there are people so ignorant and hoodlumish that they are unfit to wear the proud title of American citizenship.

A few days ago a young descendant of Mexican parents was boisterously accosted on the street and invited to go back to Spain where he belonged. He is a native of California, educated and thoroughly loyal to his native land. His sympathies are strongly with the United States and against Spain, and he expressed himself as feeling keenly the insults to which he was subjected because of his parentage. A number of cases of this kind are reported.

If there are citizens in this country so ignorant they do not know that the people of Mexico, of Portugal and the Azores islands, who are quite numerous in California, have won their independence from Spanish rule, as the people of Cuba are now doing through the aid of this government, they ought at least to be taught the desirability of keeping civil tongues in their heads and treating equally loyal citizens as themselves with common decency. Time and again it has been demonstrated that our citizens of foreign birth and extraction are loyal to the flag, and to openly insult them for no other reason than that they cannot trace their ancestry back to revolutionary sires can only be attributed to the grossest ignorance.

The above, of course, has no application to the Spaniard or Spanish sympathizers who indulge in treasonable utterances at this time. They fully deserve what they are certain to get, and no apologies are asked from those who "call them down." But against the wanton insult of good and loyal citizens merely because of their Spanish extraction or that they come from some country that has fought and won its independence from Spain, the REPUBLICAN enters its protest. It is neither common sense nor Americanism.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S TASK.

We must not expect Admiral Sampson to be as fortunate in the approaching fight with the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters as Admiral Dewey was at Manila. While there is hardly a doubt that American arms will be crowned with another glorious victory, it is probable that we shall suffer loss both of men and vessels. Without desiring in the slightest degree to disparage the great achievement of Dewey, Sampson has to perform a harder task. There are vessels in the Spanish fleet that rank with his own, and Admiral Villamil, its commander, is reported to be not only a man of courage, but to have a good head also. If his gunners are even fair shots the American fleet is bound to suffer.

To give some idea of the strength of the Spanish fleet we here describe several of its vessels. The Pelayo, the only battleship in the Spanish navy, is protected by 18-inch armor and its armament consists of two 12½-inch rifles, two 11-inch rifles, one 6½-inch rifle, twelve 4¾-inch pieces and a large number of rapid fire guns. The Pelayo's speed is 15 knots. The Almirante Oquendo, Viscaya and Maria Theresa are all of the same class. They partake of the type of the battleship as well as that of the cruiser. They are protected by 12 inch steel belts, and the heavy gun emplacements have 9-inch steel armoring. In these cruisers two 11-inch guns are mounted singly on barbette turrets fore and aft, and there are five 5½-inch guns on each broadside, the pairs severally nearest to the bow and stern being sponsoned out, so as to fire severally in those directions, and have a wide firing arc on the beam. The Carlos V is another fine vessel. Its armament is superior to that of the foregoing, but it is protected by only a six-inch belt. The nominal speed of these vessels is twenty knots. In addition to these are a third-class cruiser or two and half a dozen torpedo boats, the slowest of which has a speed of twenty-five knots. This, it is clear, comprises a formidable fleet. While not as strong as Admiral Sampson's, which includes such splendid fighting machines as the Iowa, Indiana, Amphitrite, Miantonomah, Puritan, Terror, New York, etc., it should, if properly handled, be able to inflict considerable damage.

But there's the rub. Will the Spanish fleet be well handled? Its Admiral has the reputation of being a fine naval strategist, but will he be supported by his men as he should be? A good commander is indispensable, but he can accomplish little without good men, and there is where the Spanish navy is weak. Its sailors will fight, but they are ill-trained and lack self-control.

There seems to be some fear that the Spanish fleet may evade the American and make a dash for Havana, where it would have the support of the land batteries. This certainly would render the task of Admiral Sampson more difficult, but we do not believe such an event likely to happen. Our auxiliary cruisers are patrolling the seas and keeping a sharp lookout for the Spaniard. It is highly improbable that the enemy could escape observation, and as soon as spied our scouts would turn and hasten to a point where they could give warning to the American fleet. The likelihood is that the fight will occur somewhere off the coast of Porto Rico, and it is only a matter of hours, if indications count for anything, when we shall receive the thrilling news of one of the greatest naval battles the world has ever witnessed.

THERE is food for thought in the following excerpt from an article in the London Spectator:

The Americans will emerge from the war with new ideas and larger ambitions. They will have defeated a second class European state and will feel acutely that, as matters stand, they would have been defeated by a first-class one. They could not have fought France, to say nothing of Great Britain, without suffering grave defeats at sea and enormous losses on land. That is not the position which suits American temper, and Washington will set itself to construct a first-class iron fleet. That once built, the desire for a position in the world equal to their position among nations will compel them to abandon the idea of non-intervention and change the Monroe doctrine into a direct and effective protectorate of the two Americas.

We hope the press of the country will assiduously advocate the upbuilding of our navy until it is at least the equal of that of any other nation. We also recommend that the people require those who desire to represent them in congress to pledge themselves to a policy of naval development. What navy we have is unexcelled as to personnel, ships and equipment, but there is not nearly enough of it. Let us add to its strength till it can cope with the navies of any two of the powers of continental Europe. It will cost much money to accomplish this, but it will be money saved in the end, and will also enable us to ward off disaster and humiliation.

THIS talk about making Dewey a Rear Admiral don't go—not if there is any such thing as a Front Admiral, a High Admiral or King Pin Admiral. These titles with a rear attachment are not for the Commodore who can wipe out the enemy without losing a man or a ship.

THIS is the probability that "gives pause" to the Populist *Keystone* of Mattermore: "To win a victory for silver, and afterwards discover that the plutocrats own practically all the silver bullion and mines, would be as devoid of practical results to the mass of the people as Cleveland's great tariff reform victory of 1892."

IT is not too early to make preliminary arrangements for a Fourth of July celebration. There will be a few other things to celebrate by the time Independence day comes. Old Glory must hang high in Fresno on that day and we must rouse our enthusiasm to concert pitch. Let us begin getting up steam as soon as possible.

"How I could disable any war ship afloat" is what Nicola Tesla will tell about in one of San Francisco's yellow paper's today. If Nicola would only get in and disable the Spanish fleet that's on the way to Porto Rico instead of telling how to do it his portion would be cheers instead of jeers. Action and not guff is needed nowadays.

THE orange growers and wine producers of the state have been vastly benefited by organization, and if there is any good reason why the raisin growers should not succeed upon the same lines the REPUBLICAN would like to have somebody state the reason. This paper is not yet ready to concede that the growers of raisins are any less intelligent than other producers.

IS it he true that three newspaper correspondents were captured by the Spaniards in Cuba and had their heads chopped off it is in order to organize a regiment of yellow journalists for the purpose of invading the island. The selection of a colonel would be likely to cause trouble, however, for it is improbable that either Pulitzer or Hearst would yield to the other. The only solution would be to have two colonels.

THE Thirteenth regiment of Brooklyn, a dude organization like the Seventh of New York, was ordered out of camp at Hampstead Plains, N.Y., last Friday. The Thirteenth tried to dicker with Uncle Sam, offering to volunteer if its organization was maintained and if it was allowed to retain its own officers. The result is that it is in disgrace. Soldiers should be ready to go wherever ordered and under any commander set above them.

A NOT too reliable San Francisco paper says that the Southern Pacific Company has given notice that anybody going to the war from its service will forfeit his position. It is to be hoped that this is not true, but if it is it will not cause much surprise. During the strike of 1894, when the National Guard was called out to protect the railroad's property against the strikers, a number of Southern Pacific employes who belonged to the guards were encouraged to turn out by their positions being kept open for them; but to defend one's country is evidently not as important as defending the "octopus," in the opinion of Uncle Collis."

THE REPUBLICAN agrees with the San Francisco *Report* that nothing can be finer than the spirit with which the National Guard of California has hailed the call to arms. There has been no shirking worth mentioning and the only complaint has come from those who have not been included in the first call. It is pleasant to contemplate this patriotic enthusiasm and the REPUBLICAN is sure that nobody will quibble with it when it declares that California is proud of its soldier boys. May they fare well and return home with brows bound with victorious wreaths.

MR. BRYAN, where are you at?

Now go hunt a rhyme for Dewey.

THOSE Spanish gunners at Manila can shoot holes in the atmosphere.

THOSE Spanish soldiers at Manila must be ex-policemen, judging from the way they sleep at nights.

EVERY citizen of the republic owes a debt of gratitude to the brave men who volunteer to fight their country's battles.

THE Newman *Index* has begun the publication of a daily edition. Though small, the daily is bright and interesting. We wish it success.

THE news that Walter Wellman is going to the North Pole will excite but a languid interest. Now if Walter were bound for Cuba or Porto Rico it would be different.

NOBODY has heard yet that Uncle Collis has offered to present the government with a torpedo boat or to fit out a regiment—and nobody will hear anything of that kind, either.

THE soldier boys who start to the front today should be given such a hearty godspeed that the memory of it will make it easier to endure the hardships and meet the dangers of the camp and field.

ADMIRAL DEWEY believes in doing a job thoroughly. After wiping out the Spanish fleet, reducing the forts at Manila and gaining control of the city he coolly telegraphs back that he isn't in serious need of anything at present.

THE *Examiner's* prize sporting editor, one W. W. Naughton, sapiently "opines" that if Sharkey's blows had reached Jeffries there would have been a different decision earlier in the fight. The effulgence of this man's intellect is somewhat dazzling.

THAT fake about Jim Budd being in danger of assassination was invented probably for the purpose of giving him a little additional notoriety. Jim hasn't had such an opportunity to play to the gallery as this war has given him for a long time.

ORGANIZATION THE WAY.

The committee appointed for the purpose of devising and promoting a better plan for the marketing of raisins has, after prolonged investigation, decided that the best if not the only way to put an end to the slaughtering of prices that prevail under the mixed methods of consigning and selling for all sorts of prices in the sweatbox, lies in the organization of growers under the same or similar plans that have proved successful in the case of the wine and orange growers.

The REPUBLICAN has always believed that the permanent prosperity of the raisin industry could be achieved through the organization of the growers. For that reason it stood by the co-operatives while they were in the field, and it believes that full success would have been achieved through that organization had the growers seen fit to unite their forces at that time.

The reasons that appeal to the growers for organization are as great now as they ever were, and are decidedly stronger than they were a year ago, when it was believed that the consignment system had been wiped out of existence. The revival of that disastrous method during the past few months brings a renewal of the menace that it always presents to the producers, and that it must be met and combatted is a fact so evident that no grower will question it.

The matter of the tariff has been so satisfactorily adjusted that foreign competition has been reduced to a minimum, but it still remains for the producers to so regulate and control the marketing of their product that the benefits that should accrue from supremacy in the home market will not be lost to them through mismanagement and unbusinesslike methods of handling their crops.

Nearly every other proposition has been tried and in some particular found lacking, and it now remains for the raisin growers to follow in the footsteps of other producers and form a solid organization, or continue at the mercy of the Eastern speculators who desire nothing better than a renewal of the consignment regime. The REPUBLICAN believes that it is a choice between at least a reasonable degree of prosperity and a continuation of the reverses and disappointments that have been the rule rather than the exception during the past several years. What are the growers going to do about it?

We do not believe that Mr. Corcoran of Stockton, who at this late day is trying to prove that the United States is waging an unjust war, should be taken too seriously. Mr. Corcoran is a good man, but somewhat vain, and likes to see his name in print. It is nonsense to assert, as some have asserted, that it requires courage to express an opinion concerning the war contrary to that general held. Speech is free in this country and no one incurs any danger by expressing himself on questions pertaining to politics, science, religion or public policy. It is probable that most of the gentlemen who condemn the war do so for the purpose of attracting some notice to themselves—whether favorable or unfavorable matters little, the main thing is to be noticed. The best way to deal with these people is to ignore them. They would rather be abused than ignored. There is no danger involved in this method of dealing with them, for patriotism is proof against such argument as they can advance.

J. A. WHITMORE, editor of the Redlands *Record*, was in Fresno yesterday in the interests of Truman Reeves, candidate for the Republican nomination for state treasurer. Mr. Reeves is serving his third term as treasurer of San Bernardino county. He is a one-armed veteran, and his popularity is such in San Bernardino that he practically has no political opposition. There can be no doubt that Mr. Reeves would make an exceptionally strong candidate.

SHARKEY is a plucky brute, but so is any other bulldog.

IT will be conceded without argument that it is an internal explosion in Spain.

BUTCHER WEYLER'S proposed "dash into the enemy's country" will look just like this: —

THE Confederate general are coming to the front to fight for their country and President McKinley is giving them the glad hand. This is, indeed, a reunited country.

THERE is a suspicion abroad that the Populists who engineered the fusion deal had in view the establishment of a party newspaper in the event of their success in the campaign.

THE Harvard boys are loyal, but there are several professors in the faculty who should be in the Spanish ranks. They are of the mitlander breed that packed the despicable Hartford convention.

JEFFRIES, it is said, has invented a new blow which he calls the "Manila punch." One would not suppose that prize fighters had to invent blows since most of them seem to be nothing but blow.

IF any political bias is in evidence in this war with Spain it is not being shown by President McKinley. It is to be hoped as much can be said for Governor Budd, whose disposition to pothouse everything in sight has heretofore had no limitation.

SUPERVISORS Manly and Sayre are held up by the *Expositor* as frightful examples of the result of fusion that are calculated to give impetus to an independent political organization. And thus another beautiful dream of reform gets it in the solar plexus.

AN explosion in a chewing gum factory at Cleveland yesterday caused a $125,000 fire. Who would have thought that explosives entered into the making of chewing gum? How terrible it would be if a wad went off in the mouth of a pretty girl and blew her teeth out! It is to be hoped the Cleveland incident will prove a warning to all gum chewers.

A JUST WAR.

THE REPUBLICAN has noticed an attempt on the part of some of its Democratic contemporaries to make it appear that Editor Pillsbury of the Tulare *Register* is a peace-at-any-price man, and particularly opposed to the existing war with Spain. Nothing has ever appeared in the Tulare paper to warrant such opinion, but to the contrary that paper has consistently maintained that there was sufficient cause for war unless an honorable settlement of the differences between the governments could be effected by other means. In an editorial appearing in the *Register* of Thursday Mr. Pillsbury clearly sets forth his views or that point. He says:

"Mr. H. J. Corcoran of Stockton and the *Mail* of that place have joined issue on the question of justice of the war with Spain. The discussion is not apportune. The subject has been closed and only those should argue it who have nothing else to occupy their minds, but Mr. Corcoran must be a very courageous man to thus needlessly brave the sentiment of his time and country. The *Register* will not tax the patience of its readers with a review of the arguments pro and con further than to enter a protest against a fatal admission of the *Mail* to the effect that, if the destruction of the Maine be not a cause for war then we have no cause, which is the rankest nonsense. This war had justification and to spare in the fact that sixteenth century atrocities carried on for three years in Cuba were under the lee of our own shores, that it involved the fortunes of our own citizens, excited and kept in a constant state of ferment our own people, put vast expense upon our own government and violated ever right common to the human family. This admission of the *Mail* was far more damaging than any argument advanced by Mr. Corcoran, but it was commonly made by the jingo press, which was not able to conceive of a higher cause for war than a spirit of revenge."

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THEM?

Frederick Coudert, the eminent jurist, declares that the United States has the right to either hold the Philippines for indemnity or to keep them altogether, as part of its territory, just as Germany took Alsace-Lorraine in the Franco Prussian war. Of course we should have to respect the vested rights of other nations in the islands, if they have any, such as coaling stations, liens or mortgages on custom houses and claims of that nature. As to selling or transferring the islands to another power, the United States could not do that until it had a valid title to them, which can be obtained only by a treaty of peace with Spain, in which she cedes the islands to us. Otherwise we should be selling a disputed title, and the country that purchased it would have to reckon with Spain. It is extremely unlikely, however, that the United States will annex the Philippines. All that will be done will be to acquire a coaling station and hold the islands for indemnity.

But what will be the fate of Porto Rico? If Spain is to be ejected from the western hemisphere we must not only drive her from Cuba but from Porto Rico also. If we take Porto Rico, and it seems certain that we shall, we must either hold it ourselves or transfer it to some other power if we would be rid of Spain's presence in this hemisphere. The first, it will be claimed, is opposed to American policy, though it is a significant fact that we have been undergoing territorial expansion ever since we became a nation. As for the alternative proposition, it would advantage us little to take the island from one European power and transfer it to another. It is a knotty problem and one that will tax the wisdom of the administration to the utmost to settle. Nearly all naval and military experts insist that we should have a coaling station and naval base among the islands lying southeast of us, but shall we disregard what is termed our "traditional policy" in order to acquire such an advantage?

A POPULIST contributor says in the afternoon paper, in effect, that the fusion manipulators would have been perfectly willing to put up an office or two in exchange for the votes of the silver Republicans if the latter had been organized and in a position to engage in the barter and trade transaction. Condolence is hereby extended to S. P's. They have missed a glorious opportunity to swap a very little for nothing.

THE REPUBLICAN discredits the report that Admiral Dewey wept when he found there were no more Spanish ships to destroy. The Admiral is a kind-hearted man, and when he had wiped out the fleet and silenced the batteries of the fortifications he merely remarked, as this paper believes, that he was quite well satisfied for the present, and would patiently await further orders.

THE Democratic papers can be implicitly depended on to do two things during this war. Everything that goes wrong will be attributed to the administration, and every success will be credited to some individual who achieves it in spite of the administration handicap. The partisan newspapers which are an exception to the rule will be as rare as white blackbirds.

"IT hurts Fresno" to publish the statement that outside opinion holds this to be a community of blackmailers and thugs. Rich men can find those kind of cattle in any community, or can import them if they see fit, but to say that Fresno is exceptional in that respect, either in fact or reputation, is an infamous a slander as ever was put in type.

SO IT seems that the Suez canal may be used by belligerents after all, and Spain could, if she wanted to, send a fleet to the Philippines by that route. It is not likely, however, that the Spaniards want to do anything of the kind. We can imagine them shaking their heads dubiously and muttering, "Ese hombre es un diablo!"

THE victory of Admiral Dewey over the Spanish at Manila must be considered one of the most remarkable in history. To emerge from a fierce battle of several hours with but a few men slightly wounded and ships practically uninjured, after having inflicted a bloody defeat upon the enemy, is an experience that has fallen to the lot of very few commanders.

GOVERNOR BUDD has been marked as the victim of Spanish hate and treachery. A plot has been unearthed which had for its object the assassination of the chief executive.—*The Examiner.*

Well, you'd better bury it again, for it won't down with anybody but a congenital idiot.

RANDOM REMARKS.

A Madrid newspaper correspondent says that Weyler is bound to come to the front now. That fellow doesn't know the butcher. Weyler always sends the other man to the front and does the heavy looking on himself.

The reports that Commodore Dewey is hemmed in at Manila are absurd. Men like Dewey do not allow themselves to be hemmed in. They break through anything from a barb wire fence to a stone wall, when it becomes necessary.

Stefian Banman, the Sacramento man who murdered his wife some time ago, was acquitted by a jury day before yesterday on the ground that he was mentally irresponsible. It looks much more as if the members of that jury were mentally irresponsible.

Spain is issuing paper money. If that country's heavy drafts on the paper supply of the world continue much longer there will be a scarcity. Between the proclamations of Sagasta, Weyler and Blanco and the issue of "shin plasters" by the Spanish government there is little paper left for the rest of the world.

One of the best known citizens of Sacramento imprudently drank some Capital City water recently, and now, he is but "a shadow of his former self, having suffered a terrible siege of fever." It is to be feared that that war tax on beer is going to be hard on the poor Sacramentans, for they daren't switch off to water.

It hasn't come out yet what that Presbyterian synod did to Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren), who was accused of heresy. If the synod hasn't acted yet I suggest that it burn Ian's Scotch dialect stories in the public square. To be sure these are not the books that made the synod hot in the collar, but they are the ones that have made the people who have tried to understand the dialect torrid in that region.

There are some people who will never take a warning. Fifteen years ago Tobias K. Burke and Colin Ellen Goslin of Oakland were engaged to be married. The wedding was set and Tobias K. even went so far as to secure a license, but there came a quarrel and the young people drifted apart. The other day they met, and what did Tobias K. and Celia Ellen do but fly into the face of Providence by taking out a new license and marrying. Their second separation will be a more formal affair than the first.

R. M. M.

Gitl

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Land of garlic and tortillas,
Land of xebecs and mantillas,
Land of mules and smuggled bitters,
Land of raisins and of fritters,
Land of Pedro and of Sancho,
Land of Worlor and of Blanco,
Land of bull fights and pesetas,
Land of dusky senoritas,
Land of manacas still and haughty,
Land of Isabella naughty,
Land of Bonbill and Hamil,
Don't you hear your Uncle Sam'll
"Gitl"

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following real estate transfers were recorded yesterday:

Charles Teague et ux. to C. W. Abbott, lots 6 and 7, blk 203, Parkhurst addition, Fresno; $10.
M. Markarian to Charles Teague, lots 6 and 7, blk 203, Parkhurst addition, Fresno; $10.

Republican Enterprise Appreciated.

From the Sanger Herald.

The Fresno REPUBLICAN received the hearty thanks of its subscribers in this vicinity by issuing a special edition last Monday morning containing a full account of the brilliant victory won by the American war ships at the Philippine islands. This stroke of enterprise should increase its subscription list all over the county. They have also made arrangements with Lindsey & Gallagher's stage line to deliver the Morning REPUBLICAN at Millwood, so that the papers will reach the there same evening.

It Is All Right.

From the Selma Enterprise.

The REPUBLICAN was in evidence early Monday morning with an extra and the war news everybody was anxious to see. The REPUBLICAN is all right.

MARRIED.

LATHROP-THAYER—In Fresno, on May 5, 1898, at St. James' Church, Dr. H. B. Lathrop and Miss Lizzie S. Thayer, both of Fresno Rev. Wm. Lucas officiating.

DIED.

SPERRINS—At Clovis, May 7, 1898, Mrs. A. J. Sperrins, a native of Vermont, aged 70 years.

DE MONTENA—In Laton addition, May 7, 1898, Mrs. Josia De Montena, a native of Italy, aged 36 years.

DEWEY WINS HIS REWARD

Congress Unanimous in Its Vote.

Party Feeling Entirely Yields to Patriotism.

The House Struggles With the Volunteer "Immunes" and Minor Bills.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The greater part of the day in the house was consumed by war measures. The recommendations of the President that a vote of thanks be tendered Commodore Dewey and his associate officers and men was followed quickly with a unanimous vote and with equal concert the house passed the bill creating an additional rear admiralship for the hero of Manila.

VOLUNTEERS BILL PASSED.

The bill providing for the organization of a volunteer engineer brigade and enlistment of 10,000 volunteer troops, immune to the tropical diseases, was passed after two hours of debate. The principal ground of opposition presented was found in the features giving the President the appointment of all officers.

HELP FOR CUBANS.

The senate bill authorizing the army to distribute food among the suffering Cubans and to arm the Cuban people, was passed. As soon as the journal had been read, the President's message was presented and read. The closest attention was given by every one in the chamber. The reading was not interrupted by applause, but at the conclusion a demonstration on the floor and in the gallery followed which continued several minutes.

Mr. Hull called up the immune volunteer and engineer bill. An hour of debate on each side was agreed upon.

After a number of amendments intended to take from the President the appointment of the officers of the immune volunteers has been voted down, an additional section offered by Mr. Grosvenor was adopted. It declared specifically that the provisions relative to appointment of volunteers to the several states under call by proclamation and to the appointment of officers as made in the act providing for 125,000 men shall not apply to the present act.

A motion to recommit, offered by Mr. Cox of Tennessee, was voted down and the bill, as amended, was passed.

While a District of Columbia bill was under consideration, Mr. Bailey raised a point of no quorum and at 4.50 p. m. the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Representative Dockery of Missouri, a minority member of the house committee on appropriations has introduced a concurrent resolution declaring when the two houses adjourn Monday, June 6th, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, July 19th, 1898. It was referred to the ways and means committee.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—A fitting tribute was paid by the senate today to Commodore Dewey for the magnificent victory he achieved in the battle of Manila bay.

The message from the President was received recommending that a vote of thanks be extended by congress to Commodore Dewey and the gallant officers and men of his command. Without a word of debate and without a dissenting vote the senate agreed to the resolution, carrying into effect the recommendation of the President.

DEWEY REWARDED.

The senate went farther than even that. A bill was presented increasing the number of rear admirals in the navy from six to seven, in order that the President might nominate Commodore Dewey to the highest position in the navy within his gift, and that, too, was passed without dissent.

In addition a resolution was unanimously agreed to, requiring the Secretary of the Navy to present Commodore Dewey with a sword of honor and to have struck, in commemoration of the battle of Manila, a bronze medal for each of the officers and men who participated in the gallant fight. The resolution appropriates $10,000 to enable the Secretary to carry its provisions into effect.

MILITARY POSTOFFICE.

The bill offered last Friday authorizing the postmaster general to establish postoffices at military posts and camps, in order to facilitate delivery of mail to soldiers, was reported favorably by the postoffice and post roads committee and unanimously passed. Subsequently an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill was agreed to, appropriating $50,000 to carry the bill into effect.

The postoffice appropriation bill was under discussion during almost the entire session, the subject under discussion being the proposition to reduce the compensation of railroads 20 per cent for carrying the mails. The amendment was defeated by the decisive vote of 40 to 8.

At a late hour it became evident the bill could not be disposed of today, and it was unanimously agreed to vote upon it at 2 o'clock tomorrow.

A resolution offered by Mr. Cannon of Utah last Friday for an investigation of trusts was referred to the committee on manufactures.

Mr. Quay, in charge of the bill, moved at the conclusion of the debate to lay the amendment on the table. The motion was agreed to, 40 to 8.

Mr. Butler offered an amendment providing that the government should own the railway mail cars and that it should pay to the railroad companies only such sum as the railroads receive for similar service.

RAILROAD LOBBYISTS.

Speaking upon the amendment, Mr. Butler declared that the railroads were now maintaining a crowd of lobbyists in and around the senate and even the President's room had been used as a lobbying place by the railroad attorneys. The amendment was defeated without division.

An amendment offered by Mr. Butler providing for the punishment of railroad companies in case of their refusal to carry mails on their fastest trains, if desired to do so by the Postmaster General was agreed to.

Mr. Butler then offered an amendment eliminating from that section of the bill which provides for an investigation of the question as to whether excessive prices are being paid railroads for carrying the mails, the clause which extends the investigations to all sources of revenue and expenditures of the postal service.

The senate, at 6.55, on motion of Mr. Cullom, adjourned.

WAR REVENUE BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—When the finance committee adjourned tonight the consideration of the war revenue bill had been almost completed, although there were some puzzling problems still unsolved, one of which was the manner of dealing with proprietary medicines articles. There will be probably a uniform tax on all of them. The committee has decided to place a license upon banks at the rate of $160 a year and upon brokers at the rate of $50, but has not yet determined whether the professions will be licensed. On life insurance companies it has been increased five fold, being made 10 cents on every $100, and it is estimated that this increase will add about $1,000,000 in revenue.

The provisions for an inheritance tax and for a tax on bills of lading were both adopted as were the provisions for taxing all dealings in futures, including bucket shop operations. The bill, as it will be reported, will contain a provision requiring that a memorandum be made of all deals of this character, however small and that a 2-cent stamp be placed upon this memorandum.

The Democratic amendments will be taken up tomorrow and there is very little doubt that they will all be adopted, as Senator Jones of Nevada has indicated his purpose of standing with the Democrats on all the principal changes they suggest. It is possible that the consideration of the bill may be completed tomorrow, but it is not probable.

GOOD STICK WORK

Won the Game for the Fresno Team.

On a Strange Diamond the Local Nine Defeated the Gilt Edges.

The Fresno baseball aggregation redeemed itself for all past defeats and future ones, too, if there be any, by defeating Sacramento's famous Gilt Edges at the Capital City Sunday afternoon. Not since the Gilt Edges outscored the Baltimores was such a splendid exhibition of the national game seen by the Sacramento "fans."

The boys from the Raisin belt put up a rattling good game, as indeed did their opponents, only the latter suffered from an inability to hit at the right time the balls thrown by Thomas. They managed to get eleven hits, but they were at such infrequent intervals that they did little good. The Fresno stickers, however, although they touched up Charley Doyle only seven times, hit him when hits were needed and kept on swatting him until they got the long end of the score.

Neither side scored until the fourth inning. In the second half of the fourth Ferguson crossed the rubber for Fresno, but in the first of the fifth Sacramento succeeded in making two runs. In the seventh the Gilt Edges scored again, but in the latter half of the inning Fresno won out, Tawney hit out a safe one, and Thomas followed with another, sending Tawney to second. Then Midget Mangerina hit the sphere so hard that he took three bases without any trouble, Tawney and Thomas crossing the plate. Earley was next up and he did the work—he brought Mangerina in, breaking a bat to do it. After that there was no more run-making, and the Gilt Edges acknowledged defeat by a score of 4 to 3.

The official score of the game is as follows:

SACRAMENTOS.	AB	R	BH	SH	PO	A	E
Destine, rf	5	2	2	0	2	0	0
Hughes, 2b	3	0	3	6	1	0	0
Heaney, 1b	5	0	2	0	9	0	0
Peoples, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Stanley, c	4	0	0	0	8	0	0
Doyle, p	4	0	2	1	3	0	0
Lockhead, ss	4	0	1	0	1	4	1
Borland, lf	4	1	1	0	2	0	0
Harvey, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	37	3	11	1	24	7	1

FRESNO ATHLETICS.	AB	R	BH	SH	PO	A	E
Earle, 2b	3	0	1	0	5	0	0
Held, 1b	4	0	1	0	9	0	1
Courtney, ss	3	0	0	0	2	4	1
Moore, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	4	0
Ferguson, c	4	1	1	0	1	0	0
Britton, rf	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
Tawney, cf	4	1	2	0	0	0	0
Thomas, p	3	1	1	0	1	4	0
Margerino, c	3	1	1	0	6	1	0
Total	32	4	8	0	27	13	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—3
Base hits	2	1	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	—4
Fresno Athletics	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—4
Base hits	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	—8

SUMMARY.

Earned runs, Fresno 4, Sacramento 2; home runs, Borcherdt; three base hits, Mangerino; two-base hits, Doyle, Ferguson; sacrifice hits, Courtney, Lockhead; base on errors, Fresno 1, Sacramento 2; left on bases, Fresno 6, Sacramento 8; struck out, Thomas 4, Doyle 6; hit by pitcher, Earle; double plays, Moore and Earle (2). Time of game 1.55. Umpires, Griffin and Ferguson. Official scorer, George Young. Base on balls, Fresno 1, Sacramento 2.

EASE HITS.

A great game.

Sacramento was full of smiles before the game, but after—oh, my!

Tawney put up a good game and always had a hit in store when Fresno needed it.

The queer antics and comical remarks of Bob Ferguson made the bleachers howl with merriment.

Our short, Courtney, is still in the game. The way he accepted those but drives made even the Sacramento grand stand go wild.

Tommy Earle made a grand stand play in the fifth, which took took with the crowd. Tom is a valuable acquisition to our team.

Ferguson started the ball rolling in the fourth inning by a "beaut" of a two-bagger to left, and galloped across the rubber on a single by Frank Tawney.

RETAIN THE PHILIPPINES

That is the Counsel of an Expert.

Reasons Why They Should Be Annexed.

Lambert Tree, Ex-Minister to Russia, Says the Islands Are Vital to Us.

CHICAGO, May 9.—"I hope the United States flag will never be hauled down at the Philippine islands," said Lambert Tree, former minister to Russia.

"The circumstances of our victory there demonstrated the necessity of annexing them. Commodore Dewey did not have a place left for the sole of his foot in the far East. He was turned out of Hongkong and then out of Mirs Bay, and he had to conquer a harbor or start for Honolulu or go to the bottom. Now that same thing will happen again whenever we have another foreign war. All the ports will be declared neutral and our fleet will have no harbor and no coal and will have to come home or surrender or sink.

"That is what I call a humiliating and intolerable state of things and now that we have providentially acquired a port in the East, it seems to me we are under obligations to keep it.

"This is all the more necessary because we have become a great commercial power. For if we mean to compete with other nations for the trade of China and Japan it is indispensable that we should have a foot hold. It is inevitable that in the near future the Pacific ocean and the adjoining seas will become the scene of the greatest commercial activity and the United States has arrived at a period in its history when it must either advance in accord with its responsibilities as a great power, or else take a back seat in the family of nations. Therefore I believe in the annexation of these islands.

"As to the intervention of foreign nations, either to assist or to oppose us in doing so, I cannot see what right any other nation has to interfere. We are perfectly able to take care of ourselves and we can annex these islands without anybody's help and in spite of anybody's opposition. At the same time I do not think that any power in Europe will say a word, for no country in Europe is looking for any trouble with the United States.

"The Monroe doctrine cuts no figure in this matter. The fact that we will not let any country in Europe extend itself in this continent is no reason why we should not extend our political system in the Eastern Hemisphere. Whether in case of annexation we would be liable for any Spanish debt incurred in the Philippine islands on their customs revenue is a mere matter of detail, and should not weigh against annexation. So I am clear and positive in my opinion that the United States should never surrender the Philippines to anybody, but should keep them for its own use."

A BOTANICAL EXPEDITION.

High School Boys Have a Two Days' Outing.

Seven high school boys were on an exploration trip last Saturday and Sunday. They visited Kings river at a point above Centerville, not in search of adventure or strange scenes, but for the purpose of securing rare botanical specimens that are to be found in the valley.

The party left Friday evening on its scientific expedition and the following went along: Harry White, Walter Gundlefinger, Clarence Olaffs, Ben North, Walter Burse, Ralph Woodward and Fred Berry. The boys carried two days' supplies and a camping equipment with them. They did not reach their destination until 10 o'clock Friday night. Blankets were then unrolled and the young scientists made their beds around a camp fire, expecting a sweet night's slumber on the river banks. However, an unexpected experience was in store for them. Countless thousands of Kings river mosquitoes began assembling for a feast on fresh blood which had been scented from afar. The milliards of pesky insects buzzed in delight, scarcely waiting for the boys to crawl in before attacking them. There was no escape from the bloodthirsty visitors as they seemed to be able to stick their bills clear through the blankets and start their pumps to sucking gore from the young victims.

After a restless night the boys began their researches on Saturday morning. The day was spent enjoyably and many rare specimens received. On Sunday the search for specimens was continued. In all about thirty botanical specimens were found.

The boys cooked their own meals and had a delightful experience at roughing it. Rabbits were killed and fish were caught to fill out their bill of fare. One trout weighing five pounds was landed. The party returned to Fresno Sunday evening.

The Great Ysaye.

As Ysaye is the greatest and most expensive musical luxury in the world today, it would be a lasting credit to Mr. Barton should he succeed in securing the great star's appear

VALE, SOLDIERS!

The Fresno Volunteers Leave.

There Was a Great Farewell Demonstration.

Patriotic Enthusiasm on all Sides. The Farewell on Sunday Afternoon.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Whatever fate may befall the brave boys of Company C the farewell demonstration in their honor last Sunday afternoon will long be remembered with pleasure. Fresno offered ninety of her favorite sons in defense of the flag, and every citizen joined in making their departure from the city an auspicious event. Indeed, it was the most memorable occasion in the history of the city.

For the first time the younger generation was thrilled with the significance of a "call to arms," as their friends—perhaps kinsmen—marched through the streets starting on a mission as death messengers to the Spanish foe. A wave of popular enthusiasm passed through the crowd, giving expression to the patriotism that filled every heart. All realized that there was no North nor South, no East nor West, but that this was a great united nation, with 70,000,000 people whose hearts are inspired by common purposes and common ideals.

Every citizen was stirred with the exaltation of patriotism, rejoicing that the scars of conflict received in the past had vanished and that every flag represented the entire people of a loyal commonwealth eager to share in the sacrifices of men and goods in a war in defense of the nation's honor. The Union veterans who wore the blue and those who wore the gray marched proudly shoulder to shoulder as escorts to the departing guards.

The ladies of the city—many of them mothers and sweethearts—gave the boys a farewell dinner in Armory hall. A splendid collation was served under the direction of Martha lodge A.O.U.W., assisted by the Rebekahs and the ladies of the G.A.R. and W.R.C. The guardsmen of C and F did not assemble until 12:30 o'clock and an hour was spent in feasting and speech making. Three long tables were laden with delicacies and substantials and the boys felt like loosening their belts before they had finished the enjoyable repast.

Private Lorenzo Thom opened the speech making by proposing "three cheers for the American eagle," and then Mrs. E. M. Grossman introduced N. L. F. Bachman, who made an address filled with inspiring thoughts. The boys were put in good humor by "Bach's" witty remarks and patriotic sentiments. Mrs. Anna B. Jackson recited a patriotic poem and this was followed by a short address from Rev. C. A. Munn. Judge Farley had a son in Company C and his short speech was touching.

At 2 o'clock the march from the Armory to the depot commenced. The Regimental band headed the procession, then Brigadier General M. W. Muller and his staff and Company F followed, with Company C bringing up the rear. There was a great popular demonstration all along the line of march. Several thousand citizens had assembled at the Grand Central corner and a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm greeted the soldierly lads as they came in sight. Flags were waved and cheer after cheer went up from the multitude of throats.

The guardsmen presented a warlike appearance as they marched along with guns gleaming and haversacks over their backs. There was no faltering in the line and every man seemed proud of his mission as a defender of the flag. Stirring patriotic music by the band set the blood to pulsating and all were deeply impressed with the significance of the occasion. Veterans of the southland and veterans of the north were assembled, and the volunteers passed in review between the old Confederate and the old Union soldiers who were lined up facing each other. Tears came to the eyes of many, as among the volunteers were some of the men who so gallantly fought in the last war.

The volunteers were halted in front of the Grand Central and stood at attention while the citizens of Fresno—including men, women and children—united in giving them a rousing farewell. There was such a crowd that the guards could hardly find standing room. Little girls presented each husky lad with a beautiful bouquet and flowers were strewn in profusion. Flags were waving in every direction and the spectators cheered on the slightest pretext. The Grand Central was appropriately decorated with the national colors. As a center piece for the decorations appeared the Maine and the words "Remember Her."

Dr. Chester Rowell appeared and delivered a short farewell address from the balcony of the hotel. Sentiments of patriotism were feelingly expressed and the citizen soldiers were complimented and wished good luck and God speed.

The Apollo club sang "Comrades in Arms," and then General J. R. Kittrell delivered a stirring patriotic address. The General said that there has never been a time when Columbia has called her sons to battle that there has been any faltering of her citizen soldiery. After reading a patriotic poem by "Bach," the address was closed with an eloquence that brought forth the wildest enthusiasm.

The demonstration lasted for over half an hour, and then the march to the station was resumed. The old soldiers fell into line and escorted the volunteers to the Valley road train. Hundreds of persons followed the procession, and when the depot was reached the crowd awaiting to bid the boys good-bye was so great that the train was boarded with difficulty. Everyone wanted to shake hands with the brave lads and many pathetic farewells were witnessed.

Sweethearts with tears in their eyes, tenderly clung to their departing lovers, fearful that they would find a grave in some foreign land. One young lady boldly reached up and cut off a button to keep as a memento of her hero. Conventionalities were forgotten and the emotions were given full expression. Many kisses were showered on rosy lips, and the great, good-natured crowd looked on in approval. Wives bid their husbands a tender farewell, and not a few small children were along to give their papa one last kiss before he left.

As the boys climbed aboard of the train their friends eagerly pressed around, seeking one last handshake. After everyone was on board and all ready to start the crowd was so thick around the four cars filled with volunteers from Fresno and Visalia that the train could not be started for five minutes. The people blockaded the track for two blocks and when the train started the cars moved slowly.

One young fellow leaned out of the car window as the train moved away from the station, and while two companions kept him from falling, gave his sweetheart a parting kiss. No doubt when camping around the bay of Manila this parting greeting will be a pleasant remembrance.

When the train began to move away from the crowd there was a tremendous outburst of cheering as a parting farewell. The boys responded and went out of the city cheering and singing patriotic songs. The people did not disperse until the train was clear out of sight. Then the demonstration was a recollection, and all went about telling their friends what a memorable occasion they had witnessed.

Company E of Visalia went to the front on the same train. George Stewart, editor of the Visalia Delta, is captain of the company. The cars bearing the Visalia volunteers were decorated with such mottoes as "Remember the Maine," and "Visalia's Response to Uncle Sam," etc. The company was given a great farewell demonstration by the citizens of Visalia.

Company C while on the way to Stockton passed resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Fresno for their ovation, Captain G. O. Duncan and Lieutenant J. D. Jones offered the resolutions which specially mentioned Martha Lodge, the Rebekahs, ladies of the G. A. R and W. R. C., the G. A. R. and Confederates, General Muller and staff, Company F, the Hospital Corps and the Regimental band; also Fulton G. Berry, Dr. Chester Rowell, General J. R. Kittrell and the Apollo club.

NOTES.

Fresno is proud of her stalwart volunteers.

All of Fresno turned out to give the boys a rousing farewell.

"Bach's" poem brought tears to many eyes among the veterans.

The dainty little girls with bouquets of flowers pleased the boys.

Major Will Scott, "high private" in C, is a handsome soldierly lad.

Company C will be remembered whatever fate of war may befall it.

Company F is resting on its arms ready to move at an instant's notice.

M. Theo Kearney sent a wagon load of flowers to be used in the decorations.

Visitors in the city joined in the popular demonstration and cheered as lustily as anyone.

The boys will tell about the feast that the ladies gave them while cooking their bacon on a stick.

Captain Navills sent in a large number of magnolia blossoms from his beautiful country home.

The veterans who wore the blue and gray proudly marched shoulder to shoulder as escorts to the guards.

Captain Duncan and Lieutenant Jones made dashing officers with garlands of flowers around their waists.

The crowd was so large that the boys could not get on board the cars for several minutes after reaching the depot.

John Hicks and L. P. Timmins decorated the Grand Central and otherwise took an active part in giving the boys a send-off.

"Old Glory" never appeared so inspiring to the youngsters as it did on Sunday with their companions marching off to battle for the flag.

Colonel Forsyth, Dr. Chester Rowell, Mrs. A. B. Nutt, Mrs. J. W. Short, Miss Minnie Eshleman and others contributed beautiful flowers in profusion.

Fulton G. Berry was master of ceremonies, and great credit is due to him for the splendid demonstration. He said that it was the happiest day in his life.

"Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight" will be popular with the mothers of Fresno until the close of the war. The young ladies are already singing war songs.

General Bell marched from the city to the depot and back. He was so enthusiastic that a ride home was refused, as he preferred the honor of walking with his comrades.

Those who contributed flowers added much to the occasion, and the ladies who prepared them deserve equal credit. Miss Agnes Dunkle and the several pretty waiter girls at the Grand Central made up a large number of the bouquets.

J. R. Harbison claims the honor of giving the boys the last farewell greeting. He dipped the flag on the high school three times as the soldier train passed and the boys responded with three cheers that made the welkin ring.

A RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Charles Lager and Miss Ollie Good Severely Injured.

Charles Lager and Miss Ollie Good were severely injured Sunday evening while out buggy riding. Miss Good was driving, when the horse became frightened near the corner of Kern and I streets. The animal swerved around the corner to run west on Kern street and struck the telephone pole near the Dexter stable. The buggy was wrecked and Lager and the young lady were both thrown out on the sidewalk. Miss Good fell between the pole and the buggy and was bruised about the head and face. She also received internal injuries.

Lager was severely bruised about the body, but escaped without any bones being broken. Several persons noticed the accident and ran to the assistance of the couple. They were carried into the Dexter stables and placed in the office, after which medical assistance was summoned. Dr. Coe and Dr. Dunn responded to the call, and had their patients removed to more comfortable quarters. Miss Good was taken to her home on K street and Lager was placed in a room at the Grand Central. Lager lives at Fowler. The doctors say that both will be out in a few days.

THE GARRETT CASE.

District Attorney Snow's Answer Filed Yesterday.

The demurrer interposed by District Attorney Snow in the suit of Supervisor Garrett against Auditor Barnum, for those disputed January fees, has been overruled. It was submitted on briefs.

Yesterday District Attorney Snow filed his answer to the complaint. The answer merely recites the fact that the board passed the bills without the approval of the District Attorney, and under a recent decision of the supreme court, referred to in the REPUBLICAN a few days ago, it is held that the board cannot audit their own claims.

In the light of that decision it is believed that the case of Garrett will be thrown out of court. In that event the Supervisor will sue the county, and then the correctness of the District Attorney's contention that the board was unnecessarily in session will be inquired into.

CHARGED WITH INSANITY.

Robinson's Attorneys to Have Him Examined Today.

Edward J. Robinson, the Selma attorney who was recently tried for arson for attempting to fire his office at Selma and destroy a valuable building to obtain a small insurance he had on a number of worthless books, will be tried for insanity.

At the recent trial he pleaded insanity, and the jury disagreed. Van Meter & Rhodes, the prisoner's attorneys, have determined to get him in an asylum if possible, and yesterday Mr. Van Meter made a complaint against Robinson, charging him with insanity. He will be examined today. The District Attorney will probably resist the attempt to get Robinson out of the reach of the law by sending him to the asylum.

Petition for Guardianship.

Joseph M. Reaver, brother of Frank and Rosa Reaver, minors, yesterday applied to be appointed their guardian. The mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Beaver, lives at Madelia, Watonwan county, Minn., and notice of the application was ordered mailed to her ten days before the hearing of the petition, which was set for May 20th. The minors own property in Fresno.

MONROE'S PLACE

Geo. Cosgrave Elected School Trustee.

Talk of a Graduated Salary Scale for Teachers.

Report of the Census Marshal for the City School District.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The City Board of Education held a meeting last night at which the resignation of George H. Monroe as a member of the board was read and accepted. George Cosgrave, the attorney, was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Monroe's resignation was in the hands of the secretary of the board before he left for Iowa, but the remaining four were a deadlock on the matter of filling the vacancy. Two maintained that the County Superintendent should appoint Mr. Monroe's successor, while the others held that the board had the power to fill the vacancy. It was agreed in executive session that the County Superintendent should ratify the board's selection, and that was satisfactory to both sides.

Mr. Monroe's resignation was as follows:

"To the Honorable Board of Education of Fresno City School District:

"Dear Sirs and Friends—It is with the deepest feelings of regret that I herewith hand you my resignation as a member of your honorable body. The shattered condition of my wife's health, together with our late bereavement necessitates giving her all my attention. I therefore intend going with her to her girlhood home in Iowa, where she will endeavor to regain her health, and our stay there will be for an indefinite period.

"My associations with this board have been most pleasant to me, and I thoroughly regret having to take this step. I thank you very much for the honor conferred upon me in selecting me your chairman the past year and a half, and I sincerely trust I have given satisfaction in that capacity. Hoping this will meet with your approval and that your meetings and deliberations in the future will be as pleasant and as profitable as those in the past. I beg to remain,

"Yours very truly,

"GEORGE H. MONROE.

"April 18, 1898."

Messrs. Noble, Stephens and Church were appointed as a committee to prepare resolutions of regret.

A motion was made that teachers who desire to be retained should send in their applications before June 1st.

The City Superintendent was instructed to obtain estimates for printing the annual report at the close of the school term.

The Superintendent, principals and teachers were instructed to prepare a list of supplies needed for the next term and submit them to the board. W. A. Tenney of the manual training department asked the board to arrange for the purchase of apparatus for the department, but no action was taken.

The report of the census marshal for the city school district was received. It contained the following statistics: Total number of children between the ages of 6 and 17 years in the district, 1951; under 5 years, 877; total, 2828; white children between 5 and 17, 1875; under 5, 826; negro, between 5 and 17, 50; under 5, 31; Mongolian, between 5 and 17, 26; under 5, 21. Total number attending public school, 1608; attending private school, 57; not attending any school, 286; native born, 2717; foreign born 111.

The board also met as a high school board, and discussed the matter of a graduated salary scale for the teachers, salary to be graded on the basis of years of experience in teaching. It was referred to the committee on teachers to report back at the next meeting.

The water contract for the high school was considered but no action taken. It is believed that the rate is too high for that building.

PEDLAR AND HAY

Both Assigned to Duty Under Major Rice.

Dr. Pedlar as Surgeon and Colonel Hay as Captain of Battery B.

Fresno will be well represented in Major Frank Rice's heavy artillery battalion, consisting of four batteries, six hundred men strong. Colonel T. J. Hay has accepted a commission as captain of battery B, and Dr. A. J. Pedlar has been assigned as chief medical officer of the battalion, ranking as a major.

Major Pedlar passed an examination before the government medical board in San Francisco last Saturday and was unanimously recommended to the Governor for appointment as a surgeon of the California volunteers with rank as major. The board informed him that he could select any position desired in the medical corps, and highly complimented him upon his qualifications. The title of major is the highest rank that may be attained by a surgeon in the volunteers and Fresno has reason to be proud of the distinction conferred on one of her favorite citizens.

Chester Pedlar, a son of the Doctor, has joined battery A of Major Rice's battalion, and will go through the war with his father as a comrade.

Dr. Pedlar has been Valley road surgeon, resident in this city, since last year and he was much gratified with the patriotism of the management upon receiving assurances that no matter how long the war may last his position will be retained for him. The Valley road also notified Agent Dozier of Visalia, who is an officer in Company E, that he would be accorded a similar favor.

Major Rice is not a stranger in this city. In fact he is a former Fresnoan and only a few years ago left this place to accept the position of general superintendent of the Haggin estate in Kern county. Since then he has resided in Bakersfield, and was a Major on Brigadier General M. W. Muller's staff. He is a graduate of West Point and served for a number of years in the regular army. While in Fresno he conducted a real estate business, and was very popular, being a man of sterling character.

Major Pedlar is uncertain as to whether Rice's command will do service in mounting the heavy batteries of Manila harbor or whether it will remain to direct the big guns that protect San Francisco from a foreign fleet.

Brigadier General Muller detailed Major Lot F. Winchell yesterday as assistant adjutant general to fill the position on his staff vacated by Colonel T. J. Hay's appointment as a captain of Battery B. Major Winchell will be recommended to the Governor for appointment to the position with the rank of colonel.

IN THE STOKEHOLE.

The Men Who Give Life to a Warship.

From the New York Journal.

When the ancient galley dashed gallantly among her foes, with the sunlight flashing from the polished shields and spear tips of the soldiers on her deck, her bounding oar blades were driven by panting slaves, chained to their benches below and braced up to their toil by the sting of the lash.

The modern man-of-war has its galley slaves, too, but they are not kept to their work by chains and whips. Pluck, endurance and devotion to duty carry them through such ordeals as no rower on a Roman trireme ever dreamed of.

The man in the stokehole on the very bottom of the ship feeds a fiery dragon whose ravenous hunger is never satisfied. All through his watch the red jaws of the furnaces unceasingly clamor for more. There is no chance for rest—rest would mean a falling off of speed, and that might turn a victory into defeat. The heat of the room would cook, not metaphorically, but literally, a roast of beef. It is common for the stokers to work in a high temperature of 160, and much higher figures are by no means unknown. On the Atlantic liners, when a captain orders a stowaway to work his passage in the stokehole, the decree is considered a death warrant, and even experienced and hardened firemen often die under the frightful ordeal.

The stokers have their chance at almost every variety of death that offers itself to anybody in the ships company, with several additional kinds peculiar to themselves. In some vessels the furnaces are arranged transversely, and the men who feed the fires are liable to find themselves buried under eruptions of glowing coals when the ship's roll tilts the grate above them. A shot in the boilers, or an explosion from any other cause, fills the fireroom with scalding steam and boils the stokers alive. If the ship goes down the men in the stoke hole have of all others the slimmest chance of escape.

And still they work on, half naked, in the murderous heat, shoveling coal into the red mouths of the insatiable furnaces, crawling into stifling bunkers, whose loaded air cakes the lungs with coal dust and losing all semblance of humanity in the grime of their merciless toil. Blackened until no distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude is visible among them, they would be despised by the glittering members of a stay-at-home militia regiment. And yet they are heroes all, and if they failed in their duty, our fleets would be stricken with palsy and the shame of defeat would envelop a land that is now exulting in the confidence of victory.

A CASE IN POINT

District Attorney Snow's Position Sustained.

Supreme Court Holds That Supervisors Can't Audit Their Own Claims.

From Saturday's Daily.

According to District Attorney Snow the supreme court has sustained the position he took in reference to the bills of the Board of Supervisors for services during a part of January last. The District Attorney bases his statement on a report published in the San Francisco *Examiner* Thursday in a case in which the same point at issue arose, namely, whether the board could allow its own bills.

That is the contention in the case of Supervisor Garrett against Auditor Barnum, which is being submitted on briefs. The bills were presented to the District Attorney, and he refused to approve of them for two reasons. The one was because they had not been presented three days before the session, and the other and principal reason was because the board, in the opinion of the county advisor, was unnecessarily in session.

When the board met the following month the bills were again presented to the District Attorney. The first objection ceased by that time, but the second remained. The bills were returned to the board with the District Attorney's disapproval. The board then passed them themselves, and presented them to Auditor Barnum, who, acting on the advice of Mr. Snow, refused to draw a warrant for them. Hence the suit against the Auditor.

Following is the report from the *Examiner* of the case in point, being an action from Solano county in which the supreme court passed upon the point involved:

"Supervisors cannot audit their own demands against a county, but, according to Section 51 of the County Government Act, the demand must first be approved by the District Attorney before it becomes a legal charge against the county.

"James McCudden was a Supervisor of Solano county, and, as ex-officio Road Commissioner, presented certain claims to the Board of Supervisors. These were allowed, and the county, through the District Attorney, sought to recover the amounts collected on account of the demands.

"The superior court gave judgment against the Supervisor, from which he appealed, and the supreme court at Sacramento affirmed the judgment, holding that while a subdivision of Section 25 gives to the Board of Supervisors the power to audit accounts legally chargeable against the county, Section 51 expressly clothes the District Attorney with the power to supervise and report upon bills presented by the members of the Board of Supervisors. His rejection of the claim makes it compulsory with the Supervisors to disallow the claim, and the Supervisor's only redress is to sue the county."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following real estate transfers were recorded yesterday:

J. G. James to Southern Pacific Company, 16 acres on San Joaquin river, consideration a gravel pit near Herndon; $1.

Lydia F. Luce et al. to Adolph Kutner, ½ of nw¼ of sw¼ of sec 25, t 13, r 21; $1.

The will of Jean Marie Dargelos was yesterday filed for probate by Nancy Dargelos, the widow. The estate is valued at $1200.

Learn about this great aid, as it interlocks automatically.

Buker & Colson

Druggists, Sole Agents, Special Truss Fitters, Mariposa St., Fresno

Loan and Savings Bank Building.

UP THE VALLEY

The Soldiers' Triumphant Journey.

Gallant Lads Cheered at Every Station.

The Run to Stockton as Told by High Private Will S. Scott.

From the REPUBLICAN'S War Correspondent.

On the S. F. and S. J. V. railway train to, en route to Manila.

The collation given by the ladies of the Degree of Honor, the martial music rendered by Fresno's half of the regimental band, the patriotic speeches by Judge Farley, Hon. N. L. F. Bachman, Dr. Rowell, Commodore Fulton G. Berry and General Kittrell, the inspiring songs rendered by the Apollo club and the large concourse of friends who gathered to tell the men goodbye and God-speed, painted a picture on the minds of the members of Company C which will never be forgotten.

As we left Fresno few members of the company were possessed of dry eyes. On the face of every man could be seen a determination to do his best to show those who remained behind that their confidence had not been misplaced.

The transportation service of the Valley road is all that could be desired, and is in marked contrast with the past experience with the Southern Pacific. On this trip each company has two entire cars at their disposal which gives plenty of room for the men. On previous trips over the Southern Pacific only one car has been allotted to each company.

La Grande was the first stop. There we found a large number of people who greeted us with cheers while they displayed the stars and stripes. Among the number was the Rev. A. W. Lawrie, formerly of Selma, now stationed at La Grande.

We stopped next at Merced, where we took on Company H, under command of Captain Gutherie. As did Fresno, the people of Merced turned out en masse, accompanied by the Merced cornet band, to bid their boys goodbye.

After we passed Merced Corporal Walter Ferguson passed through the cars, distributing the contents of two boxes of the finest brand of "Philippina" cigars presented to the company by the genial Eddie Schwarz of the New Palm Garden. Three rousing cheers were given in honor of Eddie, and the boys promise him a choice Spanish scalp when we return.

The warm hearted send-off given us by our own dear Fresno people is still before us, and the officers and men hope to acknowledge their appreciation.

Officers and men of Company C wish me to assure the people that they will give a good account of themselves when they meet the haughty Don.

PRIVATE WILL SCOTT, COMPANY C.

Three Hot Months in Jail.

John Silva, who was charged with embezzlement for appropriating a horse and buggy belonging to M. P. Stoltz, was yesterday afternoon arraigned before Judge Risley. He pleaded guilty to misdemeanor embezzlement, and was sentenced to three months in jail.

A DEADLY POTION

Edward Maas Takes a Dose of Strychnine.

While Dying He Kissed His Children Good-Bye—Left a Letter.

Edward Maas, a German, living on U street, near Silvia, died yesterday morning from the effects of strychnine, which was taken with suicidal intent, according to the findings of the Coroner's jury.

Yesterday morning Mr. Maas arose at 5:30 o'clock, and after kindling the fire proceeded to cook breakfast. Mrs. Lizzie Maas, his wife, was talking to a neighbor, when her husband went up to her and complained of feeling ill. She suggested that he return to bed, which he did.

He soon was taken with violent spasms, such as attend cases of strychnine poisoning. His wife stayed by his bedside, holding his hand and questioning him as to the cause of his sudden serious condition. He went from one convulsion into another, and all that she could elicit from him was that he was suffering intense pain in the stomach.

When William Wilkinson, who had been talking to Mrs. Maas outside, entered the room he found the distracted woman crying hysterically and beseeching her husband to tell her what the matter was. When Maas was about to die he called his four small children into the room and kissed each one of them good bye, telling them he was "going away." The wondering children looked on in amazement, and the scene was a pathetic one. All the while the wife sobbed by the bedside of her husband.

Mr. Wilkinson telephoned for Dr. J. L. Maupin, but before the physician had arrived Maas succumbed to the deadly poison he had taken.

A search was made and a bottle was found in the kitchen. The bottle contained strychnine, but the greater part of its contents was gone. It is believed that immediately upon arising in the morning Maas took the poison. He lived about two hours after first complaining of being ill.

The fact that the suicide was deliberate is apparent from a letter which the deceased left. It was found in his pocket by Charles Bach. It was written in German, and Mr. Bach read a translation of it to the coroner's jury. While he made no direct reference to suicide he stated that he was "going away," and advised his wife to return to the home of her parents in Colorado, and asked her not to censure him before the children "when he was gone," but to kiss each one a thousand times for him.

Maas was treasurer of an order of German Foresters, and in the letter he told the society where they could obtain collections to the amount of about $10, which he had made. The statement that a shortage in his accounts with the society was the cause of his suicide is obviously not true. Maas had been out of employment, and despondency was probably the cause of his self-destruction.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday allowed Martha V. Ensign $7 a month for the care and support of Geo. Huntsman, an orphan. Mrs. O. C. Judd was granted $10 a month for the maintenance of Mrs. D. A. Husted and eight children. Auditor Barnum was allowed two extra deputies for twelve days to assist in making the tax rolls. The compensation was fixed at $3.50 a day.

OLEANDER ITEMS.

Scholars Celebrate the Close of School With a Picnic.

Mrs. Robertson, accompanied by her son Oswald, went to Tulare county last week to visit her brother.

Professor Kirk visited the school here Thursday and complimented the scholars on their work.

Last Friday the scholars celebrated the last day of school by a picnic on the school grounds. Dinner was eaten under the shade of the trees. The trustees had erected swings for the little ones. The young people played games and the older ones sat in the shade and seemed to enjoy themselves as much as the younger folk. During the afternoon several races were run. When Mrs. Beardsley started to leave, the scholars all crowded around her expressed a wish that she would come back and teach next year.

Miss Dorman returned home last week.

The Good Templars gave a social at the residence of Mrs. Buckland Friday evening. A few young people had been invited, among them being Miss May Simpson of San Francisco. At 11 o'clock refreshments were served. Soon afterwards the party dispersed.

The funeral service of Mrs. R. White's youngest child was held in the church Sunday morning, Rev. A. D. Smith officiating. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the community.

The ladies' prayer meeting will be held at the church Wednesday afternoon.

The new bell of the Congregational church was rung for the first time Sunday morning to call the young people to Sunday school.

G. A. B.

May 6, 1898.

A SPANIARD KILLED.

Spat Upon an American Flag and Was Fatally Mauled.

From the Madera Mercury.

A fight occurred between a Spaniard and an American on a West Side train which resulted in the death of the Spaniard. The incident occurred in the smoker.

A quiet, well-dressed man sat reading his paper. In his coat lapel there was a miniature American flag. The hoodlum snatched it from the coat, spat on it and threw it on the floor, where he stamped on it.

At the end of the battle which followed the Spaniard was completely done up, having three ribs broken and otherwise badly battered. He was taken to the baggage car and placed on a couch. When the train reached Tracy the man had died of his injuries.

Superior Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the Superior Court yesterday.

BEFORE JUDGE RISLEY, DEPARTMENT 1.

People vs. Worthington; at request of defendant sentence continued until Monday.

W. M. Wyatt vs. George W. Owen; judgment for plaintiff for $8414. L. W. Moultrie appointed commissioner.

Winslow Anderson vs. Mrs. Elsie Williams; demurrer to complaint withdrawn and ten days given to answer.

J. A. Webster vs. Frank Smith et al; defaults of Frank Smith and Hattie Smith entered.

Bank of Selma vs. Frank Dusey; set for trial May 24, 9 a. m.

Fon Kee vs. M. D. Hauffman et al; set for trial June 13, 9 a. m.

Peoples' Savings Bank vs. T. E. Jones et al; stipulated that the court settle the bill of exceptions. Motion for a new trial continued one week.

Fresno Street Railway company vs. Southern Pacific; order for transcribing of the testimony, each party to pay half.

R. H. S. Parkhurst vs. Bank of Southern California; motions continued to today at 2 p. m.

M. F. Tarpey vs. Emma M. Taft et al; trial continued without date.

Sallie F. Thompson vs. B. F. Alford et al; motion to vacate judgment continued to Monday. Default of Dollie E. Alford entered.

People vs. G. A. Baron; case argued, submitted and taken under advisement.

Guardianship of Louis B. McWhirter; second annual account approved.

BEFORE JUDGE WEBB, DEPARTMENT 2.

Savings Bank of Southern California vs. P. I. Asberry; case on trial before jury.

Chris Will Be a Saint.

From an Exchange.

The reason why Christopher Columbus has not yet been numbered among the saints may not be generally known. It seems that his beatification has been urged for centuries, but has never been decreed, because his marriage certificate could not be produced, and consequently his wedded life, he leaving a son (Diego), was considered concubinage. Now that the Congregation of Rites has recently discovered the missing certificate, all obstacles are removed and ere long we may hear of "Christoforo Columbus beatus."

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Away from Home

traveling or visiting, colds, fevers, headaches or other ills may overtake you. Put a package of *Emil Frese's Hamburg Tea* in your grip and avoid illness. Druggists and Grocers.

WILLIAM SHAW

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican convention of 1898. WM. SHAW.

A HISTORIC HOTEL

The Favorite Hostelry in Ante-Bellum Days—Often Patronized by Abraham Lincoln—From its Veranda Stephen A. Douglas Delivered a Great Speech—Again the Scene of an Important Event.

From the Tri-County Scribe, [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Tilton [illegible] the historic Cuyler House at Plymouth, Ill., a town formerly where Abraham Lincoln often stopped, where "Dick" Yates, Lyman Trumbull and Richard Oglesby bought refreshments for the inner man in ante-bellum days, and it is on the veranda of which Stephen A. Douglas delivered one of his great speeches.

This article has not so much to do, however, with this historic hotel, as it has with the landlord's thirteen-year-old [illegible], bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked daughter Ollie.

As one sees her to-day, the picture of perfect health, it is hard to believe that a year ago she was a victim of locomotor ataxia, confined on the bed of invalidism, that for months she never walked, and for years suffered the pangs of misery and distress of inflammatory rheumatism in its worst form.

Able physicians were employed but no permanent benefit resulted.

Mrs. Thompson heard of a wonderful cure which had been effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and was influenced by it to purchase some of the pills for her daughter.

Before she had taken half a box, there was marked improvement in her condition; when she had taken two boxes she was completely restored to health. To-day, there is not a healthier girl than Ollie Thompson.

The case came to the attention of the editor of the *Tri-County Scribe*, and a reporter was detailed to learn the story of this remarkable cure from Mrs. Thompson's own lips. She said:

"Ollie was a hearty, well-developed child from the time she was born until she was three years old. In 1895 she was taken down with inflammatory rheumatism. For nine years she was never entirely free from the disease, and much of the time was in an alarming condition. At times she could not walk, and her spine was drawn out of shape so that [illegible] One of the doctors said she would be a cripple for life.

Dr. Grigsby, of Augusta, was the first doctor who had her case. He doctored her through two serious times of the disease, and finally told us he could not cure her. We continued for most all the time he was [illegible] years old she had an [illegible] which we credited to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Knowing the condition she had been in, I thought if the pills cured her they might help Ollie. Consequently I bought a box for her, and before she had finished it she was much better. She continued taking them, and when the second box had been used she was well, and has never had rheumatism since.

"I cannot say too much for the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for I believe Ollie would have been dead long ago if she had not taken them."

VICTORIA THOMPSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1897.

W. S. ROMICK, *Notary Public.*

I hereby state that I have examined Miss Ollie Thompson, and find no outward appearance of rheumatism.

W. D. WADE, M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1897.

W. S. ROMICK, *Notary Public.*

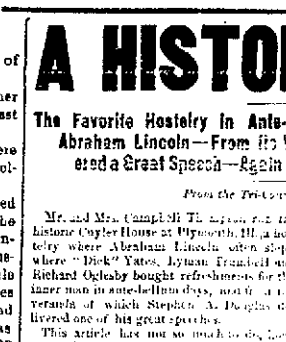
"All dealers sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, or they will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

No deception practiced.
No $100 Reward.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST

for a generous

10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.



ELY'S CREAM BALM

contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. In quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Trial Size 10 cts. at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren Street, New York

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FRESNO.

THE OLDEST BANK IN FRESNO COUNTY.

Capital $100,000
Surplus and undivided profits 165,000

O. J. WOODWARD ..... President
E. KENNEDY ..... Vice-President
T. C. WHITE ..... Assistant Manager
E. A. WATKINS ..... Cashier
W. H. PRICE ..... Assistant Cashier

This bank transacts a general banking and exchange business, issues letters of credit, draws direct on China and all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

Directors—Jacob Vogel, E. Kennedy, T. C. White, W. J. Dickey, O. J. Woodward.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF FRESNO.

Paid Up Capital $200,000
Surplus 25,000

A. KUTNER, President.
ALEX GOLDSTEIN, Vice President and Manager.
WALTER SHORMAKER, Cashier.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Buys and sells exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
Solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals.
Has absolutely fireand burglar proof safe deposit vault. Safety deposit boxes for rent at nominal figures.

Hours 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

POLITICAL CARDS.

J. W. SHANKLIN

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898. J. W. SHANKLIN.

JAMES M. COLLINS

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898. J. M. COLLINS.

GEORGE L. HOXIE

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Surveyor of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898. GEO. L. HOXIE.

WM. H. PULESTON

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Constable of the Third Judicial Township of Fresno county, subject to the Republican township convention for 1898. WM. H. PULESTON.

J. F. WHITSON

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Treasurer of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898. J. F. WHITSON.

W. W. MACHEN

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Recorder of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898. W. W. MACHEN.

P. F. PECK

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898. P. F. PECK.

S. C. ST. JOHN

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace of the Third Judicial Township of Fresno county, subject to the Republican township convention for 1898. S. C. ST. JOHN.

WM. P. HUBBARD

Respectfully announces himself a candidate for the Assembly from the sixty-third Assembly District, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. WM. P. HUBBARD.

J. WILBUR CATE

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Supervisor of the Third Supervisorial District of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Democratic district convention. J. WILBUR CATE.

L. W. MOULTRIE

Respectfully announces himself a candidate for District Attorney of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. L. W. MOULTRIE.

T. R. BREWER

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Recorder, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention. T. R. BREWER.

W. E. HENRY

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Constable of the Third Judicial Township of Fresno county, subject to the Republican township convention for 1

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.
J. W. SHORT, Editor and Manager.

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Largest Circulation. The Most News.

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Daily Republican, one year, by mail $6 00
Daily Republican, six months, by mail 3 00

There is no crime too low to be committed by a newspaper that will defame its community for coin.

Our "pirates," as Congressman Maguire views them, certainly fight like honest men and brave.

Fresno Republicans should organize in time to be represented at the meeting of Republican League clubs to be held in San Francisco on the 31st inst.

Raisin growers to the front Saturday. Every producer in the county should be on hand and ready to join in a solid compact for the protection of the industry.

The report that one of Dewey's gunboats sunk another Spanish warship yesterday without the loss of an American bluejacket is a sufficient offset for the misfortune that befell the torpedo boat at Cardenas.

Admiral Dewey's way of making early morning calls without sending up his card is disapproved by all authorities on etiquette, but it has its practical advantages. The Admiral is evidently a practical man.

It is eminently proper that the Williams-Loose women should be taken back to San Francisco for trial. There is where they belong and where most of their kind come from when occasionally found in the decent communities of the interior.

Joe Leiter, who made millions by speculating in the wheat market, announces that he will soon take a vacation. The farmers who grew the wheat, however, will not vacate—not while business continues to be good at old stand.

The initial meeting of the Federation of Women's clubs has already proven to be an unqualified success and will doubtless give renewed impetus to the great work that is being done by the bright and progressive women of the San Joaquin valley.

An interesting feature of the program last evening at the meeting of the Woman's Federation was a reading entitled "Man's Opinion of the Effect of Clubs on his Wife." If the opinion of the inhuman wretch goes beyond the effect of slippers, he ought to have the opportunity of expressing it behind the bars.

COMPANY F WAS WRONGED.

The more the facts are considered the more apparent it is that Governor Jim Budd turned down Company F of Fresno simply because it suited his pleasure or convenience to do so. Other companies in the state were more insistent in expressing their desire that their organization be maintained, but the Governor was not seriously affronted except when he chose to be. It was fully explained that neither the officers nor the men of Company F expected any special favors or placed any restriction upon their offer to serve their country, but this counted for nothing as against the program of the statesman who thinks he ought at least to be a Brigadier General in Uncle Sam's service.

The Governor defends his treatment of Company F with the assertion that it was necessary to make an "example" of soldiers who undertake to dictate. In the light of subsequent events let us see how consistent he is and what his "example" amounted to. The following appeared in the Call Wednesday:

Mutiny broke out in the ranks of the Seventh Infantry, California Volunteers, on Monday, and for a time it looked as if Colonel Berry would be short one entire company at least.

The trouble, according to the statements of some of the officers and all the men, and nobody has seen fit to deny them, was due to an attempt of one officer to pay off some political obligations at the expense of certain officers of the regiment. Vague rumors of the scheme were in circulation before the regiment left the south, but nothing definite was learned until just before Captain Carrington began to muster the companies into the volunteer service. Company L from Santa Ana wanted Lieutenant Walter Greenleaf in the place of N. A. Wilm, and the latter finally resigned in Greenleaf's favor, to the great satisfaction of the company.

Here is a company that openly rebelled against the dictum of its superiors—it did not request but demanded—and instead of being used as an "example" its demands were acceded to through the resignation of an officer who had received his appointment. If the making of "examples" for insubordination was the order of the day, here was certainly a most exceptional opportunity, but the Governor had evidently exhausted himself in punishing Company F for no offense whatever.

As to the assertion that the Fresno company could not be mustered in because the duplicate lists of volunteers were forwarded, it is known to be a fact that at least one other company sent in duplicate lists and no question was raised concerning them. The officers and men of the company are unanimous in their opinion regarding the treatment they have received. They feel that they have been wronged, and are now being misrepresented to justify the wrong.

It is gradually becoming evident that the European papers know as little about the plans of their governments as American papers know of the plans of this government. There has been columns of stuff printed in the former that their governments would not countenance this or that course on the part of the United States and that interference by the powers was probable, but the powers themselves have been keeping mighty still. The probability is that all that the powers will demand is that their interests in the Spanish provinces against which the United States is operating be preserved, and with that we can find no fault. Should they be so unwise as to demand more than they have a right to they will speedily find out their mistake. We have an administration that is not to be trifled with or bulldozed with impunity.

Well, Sampson has Porto Rico to try his metal on if the Spanish fleet did sail back to Spain.

It may be well to warn an excited public that all dark skinned persons are not Spaniards.

There is another crisis in the country's history, but Mr. Debs does not seem to be inclined to participate.

If there is not a warm time all along old Weyler's trocha within a short time the signs are mighty misleading.

If this were a baseball game instead of a war, the Spanish navy would be credited with the first home run.

It is, after all, a good thing for the public that a certain class of newspapers have a well-established reputation for lying. They can do less harm.

The peaceful Indiana Congressman, Mr. Johnson, says he will not be a candidate for re-election. He has a most excellent reason for his decision.

Spain is, indeed, in a pitiable plight, but she deserves no pity. Her infamies have long cried for vengeance and the American nation has answered the cry.

Fresno's baseball team has finally struck a winning gait, and the Republican registers the prediction that it will keep it up if the present organization is maintained.

If the Spanish forces maintain their defiant attitude at Manila the California volunteers may have something more interesting to do than merely to occupy the Philippines.

If that fleet late of Cape Verde should conclude to take the Suez route to the Philippines, Brother Sampson would have a picnic with the Spanish seaports while the excursion was in progress.

When the American blue coats get to drying their shirts on the battlements around Morro Castle perhaps Spain will admit that commercialism is not the only thing at which Americans can play a creditable part.

If, when the opportunity is presented, the Christian powers will do with Turkey what the United States is doing with Spain, this will soon become a better world for civilized people to live in.

After all the apprehension in regard to the safety of the Oregon, that fine fighting craft does not appear to have been in any great danger from the Spanish fleet. The Oregon did not have Spain on its itinerary.

Mothers, wives or sweethearts who want to write to their loved ones at the front should address their letters to the "Presidio postoffice, California," stating the company and regiment to which the addressed belong. Of course this is only until the troops are moved to some other point.

Raisin growers should attend the mass meeting on Saturday and be prepared to take decisive action in support of the plan for organization. The success achieved by the wine growers upon the line of action proposed by the committee is sufficient evidence of its practicability.

The Fresno baseball club redeemed itself by defeating the Gilt Edges at Sacramento last Sunday. It is evident that the managers have at last succeeded in bringing together nine good men and true and no further changes should be made in the team unless absolutely necessary.

Farmers near Redwood City are said to be pulling their hay, so that none of the precious stuff will be wasted. At $20 a ton hay is hay, even to the roots. Enough good, clean straw was burned and otherwise wasted in Fresno county last year to have carried most of the stock through the present season. Had it been stacked and saved it would have been worth thousands of dollars at the present time.

The San Francisco Bulletin has added a new double supplement Hoe press to its mechanical department and is now one of the best equipped newspapers in the country. The Bulletin has progressed rapidly under its present management and there are very few evening papers in the United States that can compare with it. Its great increase in circulation proves that its efforts to efficiently serve the public are appreciated.

Professor Fitzsimmons of pugilistic fame has come forth from the retirement in which he was so admirable and is again making a noise with his mouth, and the result is a fusillade of abuse from the eloquent thespian, Professor Corbett. Fortunately for the public the yellow papers are so engrossed with the war between this country and Spain that poster type headlines and full-page pictures of the jawing match are not likely to result from the present outbreak.

Since the Examiner is setting forth the demerits of some of the applicants for the Brigadier Generalship, why not make a thorough job of it and begin at the beginning and go "down the line?" Why does it waste so much time and invective on Dickinson and Otis when the absurd pretensions of Governor Budd are such an inviting butt for ridicule and sarcasm? The bare idea of Budd's being made a Brigadier is enough to provoke a smile or a sneer, as a person may happen to feel about it.

At the recent meeting of the Populist state central committee a resolution was passed which virtually provided that parties desiring to fuse with the People's Party must first adopt a platform acceptable to the latter. This is a pretty stiff requirement, but the Democrats apparently consider themselves in such dire need of votes that it is not improbable that they will comply with it. It will be a bitter humiliation, but not so distressing that the balm of office cannot relieve it.

The Examiner prints a dispatch from Washington in which the President is reported to have expressed himself as follows to members of the California delegation in congress, who called on him with regard to the appointment of a brigadier-general in this state: "Your state will not get a brigadier; you do not seem to be able to agree upon anybody." The same old story, you see. We are not able to agree upon anybody. If there is a chance of one of our citizens being honored with an important appointment, influences are immediately set to work to destroy that chance. Pressure is brought to bear upon our representatives at Washington with the result that the delegation is divided and several men are recommended for the place and California is left in the cold. When will our "statesmen" learn a little wisdom?

IT DESTROYS PREJUDICE.

Isn't this talk about the patriotism of the ex-confederates growing just a little wearisome? Who doubts their patriotism or who has doubted it for a decade or more now? And as to their bravery, no man, however blue his belly may have been, ever questioned that. We have been satisfied for many, many years that the civil war was over; that it was a war which left no doubt as to the courage and determination of American manhood, either north or south.—Kern County Echo.

That is all very true, but it is also true that a certain amount of sectional prejudice was still in existence, both north and south, and an event like that with which we are now dealing was needed to show how baseless and unwarranted it was. Its importance may be overestimated, but the Republican considers it a fortuitous thing that the men who wore the blue and the gray are rallying together beneath the old flag, animated by an unselfish and unsectional devotion to their common country.

It is a glorious thing to see the united hosts from Maine to California and from the broad prairies of the North to the Everglades of the South, following the brave generals of the Union and the Confederacy to battle with a foreign foe. It was not required to demonstrate the loyalty of any section, but it serves its good purpose in obliterating lingering prejudice and warming the hearts of all the people to a higher regard for and more patriotic appreciation of their country.

E. B. Lamare, head of the French department of the Berkeley high school, has taken strong exception to the declaration of Chaplain Wallace of the army that Americans should retaliate on France for her avowed sympathy with Spain by refusing to use French goods. Mr. Lamare says that the proposition is insulting to Americans of French birth. It should not be considered so. If Americans of French birth are offended by remarks or propositions of this kind it shows that they are still more French than Americans. The attitude of the French press and public men toward the United States in its difficulty with Spain has been so unfriendly that it is not surprising that expressions such as Chaplain Wallace's are heard on this side. It is remarkable, in fact, that the venomous and in many cases vulgar criticisms of America by French journals have not drawn forth counter-blasts. We should not have to resort to the abuse of gutter-snipes if we decided to retaliate. All that would be necessary would be to print extracts from French history and present French morals as they are depicted by their own writers. Gallic abuse could not be met in a more effective manner than this.

Not all the rewards of brave Dewey and his men are to be unsubstantial. It appears that under the law they have become entitled to a rich bounty. Section 4635 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that a bounty shall be paid by the government for each person on board any vessel of war belonging to an enemy at the commencement of an engagement which is sunk or otherwise destroyed in such engagement by any ship belonging to the United States. The bounty is $100 if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force, and $200 if of equal or superior force. It is estimated that under this provision Dewey's fleet would receive about $187,000, of which the Admiral's share is one-twentieth. The commander of each vessel receives one-tenth of the amount allotted to his ship, while the other officers and men are rewarded in proportion to their pay. It will please all Americans to know that their plucky sailors will receive money as well as medals for their fine work at Manila, though there is no doubt that the medals will be more highly prized than the more substantial recognition.

The Populists of Tulare county met in convention on Monday, nominated a full county ticket and adopted the following resolution relative to fusion:

We are unalterably opposed to fusion with any other political party, and hereby pledge our delegates to the People's Party state convention to be held at Sacramento, July 12th, to refuse to affiliate with such a convention should it decide to fuse or "co-operate" with any other political party by any agreement looking to or intended for a division of the offices between the Populists and any other political party.

There is not the slightest doubt that the above voices the sentiment of a majority of the Populists of Fresno county, but the leaders have disavowed their former declarations and decided differently. It remains to be seen what the Populists of the county will do when given the opportunity to speak for themselves.

It is difficult to account for the opinion the European press held prior to that affair at Manila that American man-of-war's men were incompetent and would fall easy victims to the Spaniards. There is nothing in the history of our navy to warrant such an opinion—indeed, every page in that history is a glorious one, but perhaps European editors don't care for American history and had never read of the achievements of our navy. Again, they may be very well acquainted with our sea record, but, inspired by envy, determined to disregard it and malign our sailors. But whatever the cause, their attitude is discreditable. Some of them still withhold praise from Dewey and try to disparage his great feat.

The people of County Mayo, Ireland, according to a dispatch, have resolved to start a national appeal to the President and congress of the United States praying for the intervention of the government of the republic to obtain self-government for Ireland and a cessation of famine and over-taxation. It is evident that Uncle Sam will not lack work in the knight errantry line if he accepts every job that is offered him. However, he will require a long breathing spell and after that some heavy training before he will be able to defy any and all oppressors of distressed maidens.

It is said to be very doubtful if "Buck" Hinrichsen, who led the Bryan forces in Illinois two years ago, will receive a renomination for congress. The silver sentiment is not so strong as it was in the Sixteenth district and there is, besides, considerable dissatisfaction with "Buck." There are seven candidates in the field against him.

The return of the Spanish fleet to Cadiz suggests the unpleasant possibility of a movement having for its purpose the recapture of the Philippines, but a little reflection will convince one of the improbability of Spain's attempting such an undertaking. We have now at the Philippines six ships, each among the best of its kind and manned by crews that have had their baptism of fire and are elated with victory. This number will soon be increased by another, the Charleston. In addition to this it is the intention to at once send several thousand troops to the island. Some of these will man the batteries, which can be quickly restored, and the remainder will be disposed in advantageous positions. To operate against a force like this Spain would have to dispatch thither at least half a dozen of her best vessels. That, however, would seriously cripple her fleet and place her coast line at the mercy of an American flying squadron, which could do incalculable damage to her seaports and shipping. It is extremely doubtful, therefore, if Spain has any intention of trying to regain the Philippines. But if the return of her fleet to Cadiz does not indicate such a plan, what does it indicate? The question is a puzzling one.

The Bakersfield Echo says that "for an institution that has practically no competition in this country, the Associated Press is doing fine work in gathering war news. It is covering the field in a thorough manner. We are of the opinion that the average reader would be better satisfied with its report alone than with the jumble of a half dozen special reports on unimportant details that only go to confuse the reader. A tale well told once is better than a working over of the same facts in a half dozen different styles." The Republican handles the full report of the Associated Press, and hundreds of its readers freely assert that they very much prefer the war news they get in this paper to the wide waste of conglomerate facts, fiction, theories and fakes that are daily printed in the big city papers. The Associated Press is not so voluminous as to be wearisome, but it is up-to-date, and what is of equal or greater importance, it is generally accurate. Intelligent newspaper readers everywhere are thoroughly tired of being misled by yellow news.

The first state convention of Republican clubs will take place in San Francisco on the 31st of this month. There is still time for the organization of a club in this city and the election of delegates to the state convention. Such an organization would be a valuable auxiliary to the regular organization and would contribute to enlivening the campaign. While this is a Republican year, it is never safe to count on a walkover, and the better organized the party is and the greater the activity and enthusiasm displayed by it, the greater will be its victory. The convention at San Francisco will last three days and will be addressed by the following well-known Republicans: W. H. L. Barnes, M. M. Estee, L. E. Brown, U. S. Grant, Irving M. Scott, Frank Coombs, E. F. Preston, R. N. Bulls, W. E. Davis, G. C. Pardee, H. T. Gage, W. F. Fitzgerald and others.

A society, already numbering 230,000 members, has been formed in Germany for the purpose of constantly agitating the question of increasing the strength of their navy. Constant agitation of that kind is needed in the United States also. The press of the country has an important duty to perform in this matter. Americans are thoroughly alive to the need of a big navy at present, but once war is over they are likely to forget. The press must make it its business to keep the subject before them so that the people will demand of their representatives in congress that they deal liberally with the navy in order that it may be strengthened to a point where it will be the match of any in the world.

The Republican extends on behalf of the people of Fresno a cordial welcome to the distinguished representatives of the Women's Clubs of the San Joaquin valley who hold the first session of their federation in this city, beginning today and continuing during the remainder of the week. Some of the brightest and ablest women of the state will be present, and not only will the membership of the federation enjoy the pleasure and benefit of their counsel, but at the public gatherings the citizens of Fresno in general will also have the opportunity of hearing for themselves the interesting facts relating to the progress that is being made by womankind in this somewhat isolated but progressive part of the world.

The Populists of Tulare county have declared that they will not participate in any fusion convention that the manipulators of their party may arrange with the Democratic politicians. That there are other counties in the state where the Populists will no longer submit to the jobbing of the politicians is very certain, and it is equally certain that there are plenty of rock and shoals ahead of the fusion programers in both parties. Self respecting Democrats are thoroughly tired of the odium that attaches to parceling out and dividing the offices by politicians without the consent or authority of the voters.

Italy is having serious trouble. The people are weary of the heavy burden of taxation made necessary by the maintenance of a large military establishment and appear to be ripe for revolt. The general belief is that a rebellion would result in the establishing of a republic and the withdrawal of Italy from the Triple Alliance. Her membership in the latter has brought her to the verge of financial ruin and it is impossible for her to perform the obligations imposed upon her by reason of this membership much longer.

The use of salt water in some of the San Francisco sewers is said to have resulted in freeing the locality from diphtheria, where it was formerly prevalent. If the claim is verified the discovery is an important one for all sea coast cities.

The discovery that Admiral Dewey is a good Republican cuts no ice at a time when Confederate brigadiers are getting high commissions at the hands of the administration. This is a national war, and Dewey deserves all the honors we can give him, and more.

The outcome of the raisin industry for the coming year is undoubtedly dependent in a large degree upon the result of the meeting to be held in Kutner hall on Saturday. Its importance is sufficient to warrant the attendance of every raisin grower in the county as well as representatives for the various other districts of the valley. The Republican invites the attention of growers to a communication elsewhere in this issue from M. Theo Kearney, who is vitally interested as a producer in the welfare of the industry.

Fresno gives a hearty welcome to the San Joaquin Federation of Woman's Clubs. We hope the ladies will enjoy themselves and that their deliberations and discussions will result in much good to womankind. Anything that advances the interests or improves the condition of women must have favorable results on mankind in general.

With renewed assurances of its most distinguished consideration The Bee again presents to the careful notice of President McKinley the name of Colonel John S. Mosby to be brigadier-general commanding California volunteers.—Sacramento Bee.

With assurances of its most distinguished consideration the Republican presents to the careful notice of President McKinley the name of Carolus McClatchey to be governor-general of Sibuyan, L. C. Morehouse to be captain-general of Marinduque and Joams Budd to be lieutenant-governor of Pantanomaguan.

And now the railway employes of the country propose to raise a fund and build a battleship for Uncle Sam's navy. The sentiment in favor of a big American navy permeates all classes in this country, and the fact that so many people are anxious to back their patriotic impulses with contributions of coin is gratifying indeed.

RANDOM REMARKS.

There are a lot of us just aching for the imposition of that beer tax. We want to give our patriotic thirst free rein.

It was quite natural for the Spanish and German sailors to fraternize at Cadiz. Tamales and beer go well together.

The name of the Spanish admiral at Manila has been given as Montijo, Montejo and Montojo, but none of these is right. It is "Dennis."

It is stated that the Bradley Martins, who bought their daughter a titled Englishman, intend leaving the United States for good—for the good of the United States, probably.

The gentlemen who are being compelled at the muzzle of a hatchet or the edge of a revolver to kiss the American flag probably never dreamed that the osculatory process could be made so unpleasant.

A San Francisco paper says that Tom Shanley will become an actor. No he won't either. He has been trying all along to act the part of a prize fighter, but has made a miserable failure of it. He'll not do any better in other roles.

A Florence (Italy) newspaper, La Nazione, says: "Six thousand foreigners, mostly English and American, have left the city within a few days. It is believed the worst is over." "Well, that's cool. I thought it was the Italians who were making all the racket.

The melodorous Williams-Loose-Axberien case is referred to by a San Francisco paper as "the Fresno scandal." Descend from your perch, esteemed contemporary. Only one of the gang is from Fresno. The women of the outfit are importations. It would have been a good thing if the whole lot had been exported on a rail long ago.

Its peal is heard from distant Philippine,
Where Dewey leads to fight his iron line.

If Professor L. Du Pont Syle of Berkeley gets off any more rhymes like that in the foregoing couplet he'll have to take back the good things I said about him recently. Philippine is as easy to rhyme as beer. If he had made a miss in trying to rhyme Dewey, it would have been pardonable, but Philippine—don't let it occur again, Professor.

Three hundred and fifty cowboys from New Mexico and thirty-nine society men from New York are reported to be the latest acquisitions to Roosevelt's rough riders. A lot of people may laugh at the "dudes," but some of them can put up a pretty good fight, judging from newspaper accounts of their prowess with steamers, champagne bottles and other movables. Many a bloody battle has been fought by the dudes in the Hoffman house and other Gotham resorts.

The San Francisco Supervisors are thinking of changing the name of Balboa boulevard to Dewey boulevard. Dewey's name has been given as Montijo, Montejo and Montojo, but none of these is right. It is "Dennis."

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The San Francisco Supervisors are thinking of changing the name of Balboa boulevard to Dewey boulevard. Dewey's name has been given almost everything conceivable from a brand of cigars to a locomotive, but, strangely enough, the babies have been overlooked. Here's a chance for some fond and patriotic Fresno parents to get their work in. It doesn't matter if the christening is held a little ahead of time, for Dewey will do for either a boy or a girl.

What has become of the boasted enterprise of the "great metropolitan dailies?" For several days the people of the United States have been wondering where Sampson was "at," but not one of these "great metropolitan dailies," with its numerous dispatch boats and more numerous correspondents and commissioners, has been able to satisfy our curiosity. The breed of war correspondents appears to have died out in this country, and the "special commissioner" is evidently a poor substitute.

Recklessness is praised only when it leads to success. Some of our naval officers in Cuban waters need to be reminded of that great truth. Only a few days ago the Vicksburg and the Morrill had a narrow escape from the guns of the Santa Clara battery at Havana, the poor marksmanship of the Spaniards being the only thing that saved these vessels from destruction. In the engagement off Cardenas day before yesterday the Spaniards showed better marksmanship, with the result that one of the few torpedo boats we have is badly disabled and five of our men are ready for burial. Of course such losses are to be expected, but at this distance it seems absurd to order an egg shell of a torpedo boat to attack gunboats, especially when they are supported by shore batteries. Somebody evidently blundered.

A useful citizen of Tacoma has been sent to a wheelless world by a female scorcher. He was riding a bicycle in the staid manner appropriate to a member of the Tacoma school board when he was run down. He was picked up unconscious and died a few hours later, while the female scorcher is reported to have received a severe cut on the head. This latter, of course, is a news paper exaggeration. The head of the scorcher is the least vulnerable and most worthless part of the animal, and that is why it careers along highways and bypaths with such caput lowered. It is doubtful if the female scorcher aforesaid was even bruised. That she was a genuine scorcher was proved by her taking herself off as fast as she could without inquiring regarding the extent of her victim's injuries or seeking to render him aid. Only a scorcher is capable of such meanness.

R. M. M.

VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION

Proposition to Settle Railroad Troubles

Now Under Discussion in the Senate.

The House Approves the Election of Senators by Vote of the People.

Washington, May 11.—For more than three hours this afternoon, the senate discussed what is known as the railway arbitration bill, a measure designed to adjust by means of voluntary arbitration differences that may arise between railroad officials and their employes.

Mr. Kyle of South Dakota in charge of the bill, offered a number of amendments which were agreed to. In order to meet objections raised to the measure Mr Hoar of Massachusetts, offered an amendment which was accepted providing that no injunction should be issued which should compel the laborers against their will to carry out any contract for personal labor or service. The bill was still under discussion when the senate adjourned.

At 2.20 o'clock, the unfinished business was informally laid aside and the consideration begun of the so-called railway arbitration bill.

After the reading of the bill Mr. Allen discussed it. He regarded it in its effects, as one of the most vicious measures ever brought before congress. He declared that it bound railroad employes hand and foot and made them bond servants of the railroad corporations. He said that he had been flooded with telegrams from labor organizations urging him to support it. He thought, however, that the railroad employes were being led into a trap in urging the passage of the bill.

Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana held that if there were defects in the measure in the very nature of the case they would bear with equal hardship upon both parties to any controversy that might arise between the railroads and their employes.

Mr. Allen doubted the honest purpose of the bill.

"If I were employed to defeat such a purpose," said he, "I could not do it better than in drafting a bill like this."

At the conclusion of Mr. Allen's speech, Mr. Kyle in charge of the bill offered and had adopted many minor amendments. One of these provided that not only the award of the arbitrators, but also the papers and proceedings, including the testimony, taken by them shall be filed with the clerk of the United States district.

Another amendment provided that nothing in the bill should prevent an employer from reducing the number of employes if exigencies required such reduction.

A new section was offered as a substitute for section 11 of the bill providing that each member of the arbitration board should receive $10 a day and expenses and appropriating not more than $5000 for each of the next two years to pay the arbitrators and expenses.

The bill was debated by Senators Allen, Atkins, Gorman, Teller, Lodge and Turner.

To meet points raised by Mr. Allen and Mr. Turner, Mr. Hoar offered an amendment providing that no injunction or other legal process shall be issued which shall compel the performance by any laborer against his will of a contract for personal labor service. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Kyle, who gave notice that he would move again tomorrow to resume consideration of the measure.

The senate then, at 5.30 p. m., went into executive session and at 5.45 p. m. adjourned.

Washington, May 11.—After refusing today, by a vote of 48 to 90, to consider the senate bill restricting immigration, the house took up and devoted the session to the house resolution to submit to the states a proposition to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of senators by a direct vote. The amendment, as proposed in the resolution reported to the house, left it in the discretion of the states to elect their senators by direct vote or through their legislatures, but an amendment by Mr. Underwood of Alabama, making selection by popular vote mandatory was adopted and the resolution was then passed.

Mr. Loud called up the postoffice appropriation bill as passed yesterday by the senate and upon his motion the house refused to concur with the senate amendments and asked for a conference.

Mr. Cummings, Democrat of New York, Mr. Woods, Republican of Massachusetts, Mr. Bingham, Republican of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Pitney, Republican of New Jersey, expressed opposition to the senate amendments limiting the deliveries in cities to four and eliminating the house provision for rural free delivery. Messrs. Loud, Republican of Illinois, and Swanson, were named as conferees. The house then went into committee of the whole to consider the senate bill amending the revenue law providing for the disposal of abandoned imports turned over by importers to the custom officials. The bill was passed.

The house set apart May 21 for eulogies upon the late Senator George of Mississippi and at 10'clock adjourned.

The Santa Cruz Sentinel makes the first bid for the outpouring of the summer resort gang by announcing that strawberries and ben fruit are as cheap as salt air in that town. The bait won't catch Fresno fish, however, where every table is fairly groaning under its burden of fresh eggs and big red strawberries just off the vine; and as for climate, it is so monotonously lovely here now that nobody would think of leaving it except to find a disagreeable change.

No More Scrofula

Not a Symptom of the Affliction Since Cured by Hood's.

"When our daughter was two years old she broke out all over her face and head with scrofula sores. Nothing that we did for her seemed to do any good. We became discouraged, but one day saw Hood's Sarsaparilla so highly recommended that we decided to try it. The first bottle helped her, and after taking six bottles her face was smooth and we have not seen any signs of scrofula returning." Silas Vernoot, West Park, New York. Get only Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the one True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness, constipation.

WHITE HOUSE WAR CHAMBER

Where the President and His Advisors Are Planning the Campaign.

From an Exchange.

A war chamber has been established at the White House. A force of workmen, including electricians, have been employed transforming the room formerly occupied by Private Secretary Porter into a presidential war chamber. The room faces south and it is contiguous to the President's business office and the cabinet room. War maps of Cuba, the West Indies, and the entire eastern and western hemispheres have been arranged upon the walls for the convenience of the President. Three sets of telegraphic instruments have been placed in the room for the transmission of information to the President direct from all points of the globe.

While the war is going on a new set of rules will be in force at the executive mansion. The "war chamber" will be locked from the inside, so that the doorway through which visiting statesmen have hitherto passed en route to the President's room is blockaded until further orders. Arthur Simmons, the cable messenger who guards Private Secretary Porter's door, is to be moved down to the President's door, on which a pass key and lock has been placed. Captain Loeffler will continue as outside guardian to the cabinet room as of old. A spring lock will also be placed upon the cabinet door, so that Senators, Representatives and other privileged callers, who have previously had free access to these rooms, will have to be announced or wait until the latch is lifted before they are allowed to reach the President.

The reason given for this new rule of practice and the precautions, which savor of exclusiveness, is that the President desires every reasonable facility for obtaining information from the front. The cabinet room, his private office, and the "war chamber" are a consecutive suit. It is not always convenient for the President to cross the corridor to visit the executive telegraph office. As a matter of convenience to the President and the members of the cabinet, Private Secretary Porter vacated his office and moved over to the room formerly used as the telegraph office. Now the President will have free and unobstructed access to the rooms running along the southern front of the mansion. The restrictions temporarily placed on official visitors will prevent the President and his callers from embarrassment at periods when it may be necessary for the President to deny himself to even his best friends. Hitherto it has been the practice of Senators and Representatives to walk right in to the President's room without knocking. The new arrangement may prove a little irritating at first, but it is believed that reasonable men will appreciate the necessity for the change under existing circumstances.

A SUBMARINE BRIDGE.

Stupendous Scheme to Connect England and France.

From the New York Post.

The latest scheme for doing away with the rough channel passage between France and England was discussed in Paris the other day at a meeting of the Channel Bridge Company. M. Thevenet le Boul, chief engineer of the Ponts et Chaussees, member of the technical committee of the company, explained that the new method proposed for crossing the channel consists in rolling on a bridge submerged to the depth of fifteen metres below low-water mark an immense platform emerging above the water. It is to be propelled by electricity and capable of carrying four railway trains. The rails on the platform would join the rails on land at the departure and arrival, so that the trains would simply steam on to the platform, and steam off it when the platform reached the opposite coast.

The scheme was the amplification, on a vast scale, of the little platform which is used to convey foot passengers between St. Malo and St. Servan. The new project, he said, had been the subject of careful study by the Compagnie de Fives-Lille, which was convinced of the practicability, the facility of execution, and the relative economy of that method of transit by rail between France and England. The plan, he argued, had the advantage over its predecessors of being very simple, and of insuring absolute safety. It also avoided the principal international objections raised against the project of the bridge above the water. No obstacle to navigation would be created by it, and the insular situation of England would remain intact. He thought that the work could be completed in five years, and that the total cost would not exceed three hundred and fifty million francs, three times less than a bridge above water.

Fruit and Grain Markets.

San Francisco, May 13.—The following are prices furnished by the San Francisco Fruit Exchange, Jobbing:

DRIED FRUIT.

New crop in carload—Apricots 5@7c per pound for Royal, 7@9c for Moorpark; prunes, carloads, 40-50's 3¾@4¼c; 50-60's 3¼@3½c; 60-70's 2¾@3¼c; 70-80 2½@2¾c; 80-90's 1¾@2¼c; 90-100's 1¼@1¾c; black figs, in sacks, 2½@2¾c; peaches 3@4½c; peeled 10@12½c; nectarines 4@6c; pitted plums 4½@5c; pears 3@5c for quarters, and 4@6c for halves; apples 6@7½c for evaporated, and 4@5c for sun dried.

Raisins, new crop, carloads—Two-crown 1½@2c per pound; 3-crown 3c; 4-crown 3½; London layers $1.00@1.10 per box; Seedless Sultanas 4½c.

[CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUIT.

New York, May 12.—California dried fruits, apples strong, other fruits steady. Evaporated apples, common, 6@8½c; prime wire, tray, 9c per pound; wood dried prime, 9@9½; choice, 9c to 9½c; fancy, 9¾@10c.

Prunes—1@8c.

Apricots—Royal, 8c to 10c; Moorparks, 10@12c.

Peaches—Unpeeled, 7@8c; peeled, 12@14c.

GRAIN.

San Francisco, May 12.—Wheat—Weak; December, $1.72½.

Barley—Weak; December, $1.31½.

Corn—Large Yellow, $1.05@1.07½.

Bran—$20.00@20.50 per ton.

Ah Lung was tried before Recorder Clark yesterday for petty larceny in stealing 200 barley sacks from Fagan's junk shop on last Tuesday night. He was found guilty and sentenced to ninety days in jail.

They Wear Like Iron

COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS SPRING BOTTOM PANTS

LEVI STRAUSS & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Every Garment Guaranteed.

Positively Our Last 2 Weeks

THE WIENER STOCK OF DRY AND FANCY GOODS

—AT—

1815 Tulare Street, Wiener Block,

Which is being sold out at the marvelously low figure of

46 Cents on the Dollar

by the Salinger Bros. of Oakland, Cal., without limit or reserve, will be on sale

ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE,

And during the balance of our stay with you we will endeavor to treat all of our customers right by doing just as we advertise, which means exactly as we say—46 cents on the dollar for anything and everything we have in the store. Come early and secure a bargain, which is positively your last chance. Remember only two more weeks for bargains.

The balance of Coats and Jackets, worth from $3 to $10, we will close out at 25c each.

Below You Will Find Our Closing Out Prices

DOMESTICS.

36-inch French Percales	5c yd.
10c yard wide Bleached Muslin	4c yd.
12½c all Linen Crash Toweling	5c yd.
8c Union Twill Crash Toweling	2c yd.
20c Figured Organdies	5c yd.
12½c Tennis Flannel	4c yd.
50c Table Linen	15c yd.
Best quality Table Oil Cloth	15c yd.
20c Cheviot for Shirts	5c yd.
12½c large size Towels	5c each
$1 Bedspreads	38c each
$1 White Double Blankets	48c

DRESS GOODS.

25c Worsted Plaids, this spring and summer styles, 36 inches wide	5c yd.
20c 36-inch Novelty Dress Goods	8c yd.
50c 36-inch Fancy Spring Checks	19c yd.
50c 36-inch Cashmeres	15c yd.
50c 36-inch Coverts	15c yd.
35c 44-inch Sicilians	25c yd.
50c 40-inch Black Grenadines	15c yd.

A lot of Dress Goods Remnants at your own price.

SILKS.

50c Fancy Waist Silks	19c yd.
50c Surah Silks	15c yd.
$1.25 Imported Fancy Silks	48c yd.
$2 Bonnet Black Grosgrain Silk	75c yd.
75c Fancy Waist Silks	25c yd.
A lot of $1.50 Figured Crepe Silks	37½c yd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10c Spool Silks	5c
5c Button Hole Twist	1c
150 Corsets, small sizes only	25c
50c Ladies' Straw Hats	5c
25c Ladies' Swiss Summer Vests	10c
50c Ladies' Silk Mitts	10c
Any of our Ladies' Kid Glover, worth from $1 to $1.50	25c pair
15c Ladies' Linen Collars	2½c
50c Feathers	5c
Thimbles	1c
50c Ladies' Black Hose	15c
25c Children's Black Hose	9c

A lot of Laces and Embroideries at your own price to clear.

Remember Two More Weeks for Bargains.

By order of

THEY BACKED OUT

The Farley Brothers Disgraced.

Company C Hanged Them in Effigy.

The Young Men Considered it Their Duty to Support Their Parents.

From Last Evening's Bulletin.

California hall, on Bush street, near Powell, was the scene of a mock hanging about 10 o'clock this morning.

The incident was furnished by the members of Company C, Sixth regiment, of Fresno, who hanged in effigy two of their number who had declined to be sworn in as volunteers.

The men thus disgraced are ex-Corporal P. G. Farley and his brother Charles, both of Company C. The former was a corporal some months ago, but retired. When the volunteers were called for he came to the company and asked to be taken in. He was accepted and appointed corporal. Charles Farley also decided to volunteer.

When Company C left Fresno they were given an ovation by the citizens, and among those who gathered at the depot to bid the boys in blue farewell were the aged and highly respected parents of the Farley boys. They had given their sons permission to enlist and were glad that they were going to defend their country.

Company C and the remaining companies of Lieutenant Colonel Johnson arrived here Monday and that afternoon a medical examination was held.

Among those who were rejected was Corporal Farley. The officers and members of the company were anxious to have him retained, and he was given another chance, this time passing the examination.

This morning the men were in line, and Captain Carrington proceeded to muster them in. At this point Charles Farley dropped out of the ranks, declining to be sworn, and saying that he wanted to go home to take care of his old folks. A few minutes later P. G. Farley also left the line, declining to take the oath. When Captain Carrington asked him the cause of his action Farley replied that he was not physically able, notwithstanding the fact that he had been passed by the surgeons.

The desertion of the two brothers caused much feeling among the members of Company C, and during the morning they were addressed by Lieutenant J. D. Jones, who denounced the action of the Farleys.

A corporal's guard was sent out after P. G. Farley, who had left, and he was found on Eddy street. He was brought back and placed under guard.

It was then decided to hang him and his brother in effigy. Old clothes and straw were secured and two figures made. A placard was prepared and on it was written the following:

> Ex-Corporal P. G. Farley,
>
> Who deserted his company and left them in disgrace, and his brother, who resigned through his influence.
>
> EX-CORPORAL FARLEY,
>
> COWARD.

Company C was lined up and they paraded along Bush street with the two figures on the shoulders of some of the men. On returning to the hall rope was secured and preparations made for suspending the figures from the fire escape of California hall.

When all was ready, Will S. Scott, formerly regimental drum major and now corporal of Company C, addressed the troops, bitterly denouncing the action of the Farley brothers and branding them as cowards.

The figures were then hauled up and they attracted much attention during the day.

Much regret is expressed for Mr. and Mrs. Farley, who are respected by all the residents of Fresno.

P. G. FARLEY'S EXPLANATION

Tells Why He and His Brother Deserted Company C.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—A man who is branded as a coward by a military company to which he has belonged will always wince under the accusation. We have been branded by Company C of the N. G. C., as such because we did not take the oath as soldiers in the regular army of the United States, and also because I persuaded my brother Charles to refuse to take the oath, and because of this I respectfully ask that you publish the following explanation for me:

When examined by the examining board of surgeons in San Francisco I was rejected the first time because of having the piles. I then asked for a second examination and was passed by a different surgeon, but believing that I would finally be rejected, and knowing that my younger brother Charles had joined the Guards because I belonged to the company, I persuaded him to refuse to take the oath because I did not wish him to go unless I also went, having constantly begged him, before joining, to remain at home. But he was determined to go with me, and only refused when he believed I could not go, and stepped out of line with the rejected when Company C fell into line to take the oath, as I had told him I was satisfied I would finally be rejected, and he gave Captain Carrington as his excuse that he thought it was his duty to stay at home.

After my brother was excused by Captain Carrington because he would not take the oath, and the company then in line was called upon to raise their hands to take the oath as soldiers, I stepped to the front and asked Captain Carrington if he thought it would be advisable for me to be sworn in, as I had been rejected by one surgeon on account of having the piles, and then on a second examination was accepted by another surgeon. Captain Carrington asked me why I took the second examination. In substance I told him that my brother had passed the examination and I wanted to go with him, because I did not know for a certainty that he could be excused, and therefore I took the second examination, so that in case he was compelled to go I could go with him, and because the boys were anxious to have me go.

After seeing my brother excused, I felt it my duty to tell Captain Carrington the truth, which I did, and was excused by him for being physically disabled and got his permission to leave the hall, but was told by him not to go away with any state property.

So far as my brother's refusal to take the oath is concerned, he yielded to my persuasion in that, and all the blame should rest upon me if there is any. I wanted to do what I thought was right in the matter, and respectfully ask the indulgent judgment of the public towards myself and brother. Respectfully,

P. G. FARLEY.

Mrs. Lizzie Kalla, a Russian woman accused of disturbing the peace of her neighbors by using abusive language and being quarrelsome, pleaded guilty yesterday and was fined $3.50 by Recorder Clark.

DR. RUSSELL CALLED OUT.

Will be Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment.

Dr. P. N. Russell of this city, who is Major in the hospital corps of the Sixth regiment, yesterday received a telegram from Surgeon General Barrett asking him whether he would accept the position of assistant surgeon of the Seventh regiment, with the rank of captain. The Doctor telegraphed back his acceptance of the offer, and he received word to go to San Francisco as soon as possible. He supposed that "as soon as possible" allowed him to settle up his business, and he will leave on the late train tonight to report for duty.

Dr. Russell expected to be called out with the Sixth regiment, but Dr. Hopkins told him that as long as the whole regiment had not been ordered out, he could not go with the companies summoned to the front. The Seventh regiment ranks well, however, and Dr. Russell is more than pleased with the appointment for active service. He thinks there is no doubt that the local soldiers will be sent to Manila.

Speaking of the Philippines, the Doctor said that although it was only ten degrees from the equator, it is much healthier than Cuba, being comparatively free from the fever so prevalent in tropical countries. He thinks the men will suffer very little from sickness.

Superior Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the superior court yesterday:

BEFORE JUDGE SMILEY, DEPARTMENT 1.

German Savings and Loan Society vs. E. C. Winchell, et al.; defaults of all the defendants entered; judgment for plaintiff for $3462.

People vs. William F. Saunders; arraignment; waived time and pleaded guilty; sentenced to Folsom for one year.

BEFORE JUDGE WEBB, DEPARTMENT 2.

Savings Bank of Southern California vs. P. I. Ashberry; trial of cause resumed pursuant to adjournment. Motion to strike out parts of plaintiff's amendment to complaint granted in part. Demurrer to amended complaint overruled. Albert Albracht and E. A. Walrond sworn for plaintiff after which plaintiff rests. D. W. Parkhurst testified for defendant, and defendant rests. Case continued today for argument. Each side limited to two hours.

W. A. Cosby vs. Svea Insurance Co.; by stipulation action dismissed, each party to pay his own costs.

UNITED ACTION

Is What Is Needed in the Raisin Industry.

No Success Possible Without Organization—M. Theo Kearney's Wise Words.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The more I investigate the present condition of the raisin market and the prospects of marketing the coming crop, the more firmly am I convinced that our raisins will sell at ruinous prices if united action by the growers is not taken to prevent it.

In conversation with the packers and dealers who have heretofore furnished the money to handle our crop, I find that owing to their constant losses in the past few years, and to the fact that jobbers and dealers throughout the East, instead of making a profit, have lost money on their purchases of raisins, they are wholly averse to venturing their money on the raisin crop under present conditions.

Now this disastrous state of affairs can be entirely done away with and the industry made one of the most profitable in California—and that within thirty days—if every man interested in it will go to work at once, and with a will, to organize the growers and pool the crop. Once that is done, and well done, a firm basis for credit will have been established and all the money needed to handle the crop can be had at the banks and elsewhere by those who require it. If it is not done we may be certain we will be told, as we have so often been told by the savings banks of San Francisco, "we don't like the security and will not loan our money on it."

Let us therefore get to work like men and place this industry on such a solid foundation that it will bring prosperity and happiness to every man and family connected with it. Let all attend the mass meeting on Saturday next at Kutner hall, Fresno, at 10 o'clock in the morning, as a first step, and from that central point send out active workers in every direction to bring into the Raisin Growers' Association of California every producer of raisins in the state. It can be done, and done quickly, if all will enter heartily in the work. Sincerely yours,

M. THEO. KEARNEY.

San Francisco, May 9, 1898.

SHIP SOUND FRUIT.

Warning From the State Board of Horticulture.

The following communication from the secretary of the State Board of Horticulture is of interest to all growers and shippers of fruit:

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The following resolution was adopted by the Fruit Growers of California, in convention assembled at Riverside, April 15, 1893, relative to shipments of infested fruit:

"WHEREAS, The shipment of wormy apples to San Francisco and other cities is detrimental to the interests of fruit growers, as lowering the prices of good fruit and disseminating the codlin moth all over the state; be it

Resolved, That this convention of Fruit Growers recommend that the State Board of Horticulture take such steps as shall put in operation the laws framed to stop the transportation and exposure for sale of such infested fruit."

Rule VI of the state horticultural regulations provides:

"Fruit of any kind grown in a foreign country, or in any of the United States or territories, found infested with any insect or insects, or with any fungi, blight or other disease or diseases, injurious to fruit or to fruit trees, or to other trees or plants, is hereby prohibited from being offered for sale, gift or distribution within the state."

The above regulation will be strictly enforced during the present season; it therefore behooves every grower and shipper of apples and pears to ship only sound clean fruit. Very respectfully,

H. M. LELONG,

Secretary State Board of Horticulture.

Sacramento, May 10, 1898.

PERSONAL.

G. L. Baker is down from Toll House.

J. L. Reef of Leadville is a late arrival in this city.

F. A. Wickersham of Petaluma is in Fresno on a visit.

Dr. E. C. Love of Selma was in Fresno last evening.

Mrs. N. E. Bray of the Toll House is in town on a short visit.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following real estate transfers were recorded yesterday:

E. P. Matthey et al. to Pleasant Jane Roberts, one-fourth of each of lots 11, 17, 18; $10.

Nancy J. Knight to Harold B. Gray, lots 21, 22, 23 and 24, blk 4, South Sanger; $10.

Maud E. Shepherd to E. F. Shepherd, Sr., lots 1, 5, 6 and 7, blk 37, Fresno; $10.

THE FEDERATION

Woman's Club of the Valley Meet.

Interesting Reports From the Presidents.

Mrs. Edwards Makes a Little Stir —Miss Ackerman Talks— The Reception.

The San Joaquin Federation of Woman's Clubs, representing the intellectuality, culture as well as the beauty of the women of the valley, held the first of its three days' session yesterday. A preliminary gathering of the ladies was held in the parlors of the Hughes hotel at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and luncheon was partaken of after the conference was over. Miss Boyd, the president of the federation, addressed the ladies, outlining the work of the convention.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the first real meeting of the session was held, being called to order in Einstein hall, which, by the matchless taste and earnest labor of the industrious club women, presented a gala and inviting appearance, reflecting creditably the decorative ability of the ladies. The different clubs adorned different parts of the hall, but a general uniformity was maintained, thus giving the decorations as a whole a most pleasing effect. From central parts of the ceiling many streamers of different colors extended to the walls and corners, the colors of each club running to their respective sections of the hall.

THE DECORATIONS.

In the front were the Stars and Stripes, resting in graceful folds against the wall, and set off with bunting of white and blue, while ivy and smilax were twined about the whole. Streamers of blue and gold hung from the ceiling, while about the platform were potted plants and twining vines.

In the corner to the left, as one faced the platform, was the Parlor Lecture Club's nook, as was told by three letters worked in violets—P. L. C. Ivy was run about the wainscoting and wound along the wall, while large palms and bending stalks of bamboo completed the pretty effect of the greenery. Above it all floated streamers of purple and white, extending to the center of the ceiling.

Following the decorations around the walls, the eye came next upon the shield of Stripes and Stars, above the entrance to the door, and in the corner was the Leisure Hour club's effort to be seen. The flower of the club—the California poppy—and palms and potted plants were arranged with exquisite taste, while the banting consisted of white and gold. An American flag gave a patriotic aspect to the club's headquarters.

"Labore et honore," worked in white and yellow on the wall, directly opposite the platform, was the motto of the Madison Literary League, which preempted that space. Poppies were also conspicuous here, relieved with tastefully arranged greenery.

OTHER PRETTY EFFECTS.

The next corner belonged exclusively to the Query club, and the colors, green and white, extended to the ceiling. While ivy, bamboo and the club's own flower, the Marguerite, completed the dainty handiwork of the ladies of that organization.

In the center of the east wall appeared the decorations of the Wednesday Club. A sort of wickerwork effect, through which the light streamed, was made with young bamboo stalks, while festoons of sky blue and white bunting stretched to the ceiling. The pansy, the club's flower, was conspicuous, giving a bright effect to the whole.

Stretched across the northeast corner was a banner, with the words in scarlet, "Century Club," the baby among the clubs, being but recently organized. The streamers were of scarlet and white, while holly berries were used to match the scarlet. Ivy and smilax were brought into requisition, while the background consisted of palms and the larger species of greenery. The retreat was provided with sofas and chairs.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened with an invocation by Mrs. Cordelia Lowell of the Madison Literary Club, after which all the ladies joined in singing "America." Miss Nellie Boyd then made a short speech of welcome to the visiting delegates, which was responded to by Mrs. Mary E. Weaver of Hanford.

The reports of the different clubs were then called for, and the afternoon was spent in listening to the record of progress, peculiar aims, attainments and prospects of the different organizations. The reports were all interesting, and showed that the ladies have undertaken a work not only of self-culture, but of much benefit to the communities where the clubs exist.

Reports from the woman's clubs from the following valley towns were read by the ladies mentioned: Bakersfield, Mrs. Stephens; Hanford, Mrs. G. A. Dodge; Visalia, Mrs. W. W. Cross; Fowler, Mrs. Freman; Madison Literary Club, Mrs. Lowell; Dinuba, Mrs. Deshmurs; Sanger, Mrs. Maddern; Lemoore, Mrs. Ammerman; Lemoore (Alpha Club), Mrs. Dr. Moore; Selma, Mrs. Roadhouse; Hanford (Woman's Social Iment Club), Mrs. Charles Hobler; Tulare, Mrs. Moore.

The reports from the local clubs were read by the following-named ladies: Query Club, Mrs. Wilbur; Wednesday Club, Mrs. M. K. Harris; Leisure Hour Club, Mrs. J. E. L. Edwards; Parlor Lecture Club, Mrs. W. D. Foote; Century Club, Mrs. E. R. Higgins.

A LITTLE STIR.

In her report of the Leisure Hour club, Mrs. Edwards caused a little stir among the ladies by her paper, which was inclined to be sarcastic, the ladies of the other clubs thought, and a number of half-suppressed exclamations were heard. Mrs. Edwards spoke of the club's study of Browning and proceeded to vindicate the author from the charge of catering to "baby minds." Mrs. Edwards spoke as though she was addressing critics of the club and she concluded by declaring that it was named the Leisure Hour Club only because the time the ladies devoted to club work was the only leisure hour they had. Several of the ladies, in speaking of the paper afterward, thought that it was directed against the other clubs, but it is not believed that Mrs. Edwards intended her reports to be construed in that way.

THE LATEST CLUB.

The report of Mrs. Higgins of the Century Club was of particular interest, for the reason that it was a sort of prospectus of the new organization. It was founded by half a dozen charter members of the Wednesday Club, who withdrew from that organization a year ago, but who once having experienced the advantages of clubism could not get along without a club. Mrs. Higgins stated that they were all loyal to their alma mater, but as their work was on a little different line they did not seek admission in their old club. They thought of asking permission to establish an annex, but considered that a separate club would be better. They have at present thirty-two members. The object of the club is to promote intellectual growth, sociability and general advancement. The school teachers have been asked to co-operate, as it was believed that the mother and the teacher should both work in the interest of the pupil. A junior class of young ladies just out of school has been added. A musical department will also be a feature of the new club. The aim of the club is to work largely among the young people, providing from time to time just such instruction as they require.

MISS ACKERMAN SPEAKS.

Miss Ackerman, the "round the world missionary," was present yesterday afternoon and was called upon by Miss Boyd for a few remarks, and she responded graciously to the invitation, notwithstanding the fact that she is in Fresno for a rest. Miss Ackerman is a pleasant speaker, having a fund of pleasantries and a mobile countenance, giving additional expression to her words. Her hair is fast turning gray, but she is still energetic in her work.

She remarked that she had not intended to say a word at the meeting, but as she listened to the able reports and the interesting papers she was reminded of the words of a minister who was once called upon to address a gathering of women, such as the assemblage she was speaking to. He said, "I'm very much surprised at this great gathering of women this afternoon, but, then, woman has always been a surprise."

Miss Ackerman said she thought a great deal over the remark and came to the conclusion that the minister was right—that woman always had been a surprise. Eve, she added, was probably the greatest surprise that the world has ever heard of. The gifted speaker cited several biblical and historical instances in which woman proved a surprise. Fresno women were no exception to the rule.

THE LORD'S RESERVE FORCE.

She spoke of a federation of women in Scotland and the response made to a question by an elderly gentleman as to who "those women were." "We," said the lassie, "are the Lord's reserve force, and He has called the reserve forces out." "And so this afternoon," concluded Miss Ackerman, "I'm glad to greet this battalion, which represents so large a portion of the reserve force of the Lord."

"HATS OFF!"

"Before you adjourn this session I would like to say a word," remarked a little lady in black, who arose after Miss Ackerman had spoken. She was Mrs. Fox of Lemoore, and as she looked over the latest creations in millinery worn by the assembled ladies, she made the bold suggestion that during the rest of the session the ladies should remove their headwear. She declared that her view had been obstructed by several architectural creations in a millinery way, and she thought that other ladies had also experienced a like inconvenience.

Miss Boyd thanked Mrs Fox for the suggestion, and heartily approved of it. No opposition was heard, and today, "hats off" will probably be the order.

Following are the delegates of the different clubs of the federation who were present yesterday:

Sanger—Miss Margaret Wear, Mrs. Max Frankenau, Mrs. Will Maddern.

Lemoore — Miss Elizabeth Smalley, Miss Mabel Sweetland, Mrs Donally, Mrs. M. Carr Moore, of the Alpha Club; and Inez L. Barrett, Mrs. Kennedy, Amanda Moore, Miss Kennedy, Marguerite Ammerman, Mrs. Gardner of the Woman's Club.

Dinuba — Mrs. Deckmar, Jennie Daura, Mrs. McCracken, Marian Clark, Mrs. Kennedy.

Hanford—Mrs. B. A. Fassett, Mrs. L. Workmick, Mrs George A Dodge, of the Woman's Club; and Mrs. G. S. Formers, A. B. Gallup and Mrs. J. M. Bowman of the Improvement Club.

Tulare—Mrs. Ada Kruse, Mrs. Carr Moore, Mr. Lynn T. Fox.

Visalia—Mrs. Mattie Hunt, Mrs. Ed May, Mrs. Florence Cross.

Fowler—Mrs. Amos Harris, Mrs. Henry Pratt, Mrs. G. S. Freeman.

Bakersfield—Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Stockton, Mrs. Farrell and Mrs Taylor.

Selma—Mrs. J. K. Roadhouse, Mrs. A. W. Terrill, Mrs. L. M. Willis.

Fresno — Madison Literary League, Mrs. Davidadella Heart, Mary Norton Cordelia M. Lowell; Query Club, Mrs. Wilbur, Mrs. Colson, Mrs. Crichton; Wednesday Club, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Walter; Parlor Lecture Club, Miss Boyd, Mrs. Lee Gundelfinger, Miss Hatch; Leisure Hour Club, Mrs Edwards, Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Chisolm; Century Club, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Risley, Mrs. Seymour.

LAST EVENING'S RECEPTION.

Last evening the clubs of Fresno gave a reception in Einstein hall, and a large crowd was present. The husbands or escorts of all the clubwomen were invited, and the masculine contingent were given an insight into woman's clubdom. A program of rare merit was rendered, after which sociability reigned. The merry hum of many voices and hearty laughter arose above the large gathering, and the rumble only ceased when the delightful evening session adjourned. Refreshments were served during the evening. The program was as follows:

Song—"Spinning Wheel Chorus," from The Flying Dutchman.
Polyhymnia Club, Mrs. Beeson, conductress.
Vocal solo—"Stella"..... Faure
Mrs. Geissler.
Piano solo—Concerto, A Minor..... Greig
Mrs. Hen y Gundelfinger.
Chorus {"Vintage Song"..... Mendelssohn / "Lullaby"..... Brahms
Apollo Club.
Song—"The Tempest"..... Dudley Buck
Mrs. W. K. Beeson.
Reading—"A Man's Opinion of the Effect of Clubs on his Wife."
Miss Nellie Boyd.
Song—"Hark, the Night Bells."
Polyhymnia Club.
Song—"The Waltz"..... Apollo Club

Today's session will be very interesting as a number of important papers will be read. This evening's session will be public, as will also be tomorrow afternoon's.

SHOT THEIR MOUTHS OFF.

Spanish Sympathizers in This State Who Fared Badly.

From the Sacramento Bee.

At the Gwin mine in Calaveras county, one day last week, an Austrian gave expression to some vulgar and obscene observations regarding the Stars and Stripes. These remarks were heard by a good American, who immediately proceeded to possess himself of a gun, and returning to the mess-room armed with a revolver and flag, he placed the colors on the floor and, pointing his ready gun at the Austrian who had made the insulting remark, told him that if he did not get down on his knees and kiss the American flag he would blow his brains out.

It is needless to say that the fellow hastened to comply with the order, and kissed the flag repeatedly.

This done, the American commanded, "Now pray for that flag, d—— you!"

The Austrian prayed for the flag, and prayed with much fervor.

It is needless to say that there will not be any more hostile remarks about the flag made in that neck of the woods.

At Volcano, Amador county, an itinerant book agent was led out of town for making unpatriotic remarks, and was warned that if he showed his phiz in that patriotic little town again he would find himself at one end of a stout rope, with several good men at the other end, and a strong limb to do duty as a lever to hoist him across the River Styx. He has not as yet shown up in the town again, and probably will not for many moons.

At Angels Camp, Calaveras county, American citizens held a meeting and decided that the Austrian flag or any other foreign flag would not be allowed to be run up by foreigners, believing that the Stars and Stripes are good enough for anybody who makes his home in the United States. There are many Austrians employed in the mines thereabouts.

ARE ALL IN JAIL

Azhderian Could Not Give Bail.

Mrs. Williams Implored Captain Nevills to Save Her From Imprisonment.

Myron Azhderian, Elsie Williams and Grace Loose, the trio accused of extortion by Captain Nevills and who were taken to San Francisco for trial, were placed in the city prison Wednesday, because they were unable to furnish satisfactory bail to the court for their appearance for their preliminary examination on the charge. Their bail was fixed at $3000 each. Bonds in the sum of $5000, approved by Superior Judge Risley, were refused by the court. The sureties named in the bonds were A. Azhderian, father of M. H. Azhderian, and George M. Seropian. The bonds were objected to on the ground that Azhderian was already surety on bonds to the amount of $12,000.

Mrs. Williams, it is alleged, made an appeal to Captain Nevills to save her from the disgrace of being placed in prison and the scene is described as follows by the Examiner:

"Mrs. Williams became hysterical and grabbed the millionaire by the hands. She begged Captain Nevills to have mercy on her and save her from a prison cell. The millionaire was firm, however, and replied that he could not help her. Mrs. Williams refused to loosen her grip on the mine owner. Captain John Curtin stepped forward and released the woman's hold. Two officers then took her by the arms and she was forcibly removed from the room. She was very hysterical and created a lively scene.

"'I pleaded with the Captain for mercy,' said Mrs. Williams, 'but he would not set me free. When I clung to his hands and begged him to save me I could see the tears in his eyes. He has often told me that he loved me, and that he would get a divorce from his wife and marry me. How deep must have been his love for me when he now puts me in this horrible place! I am afraid that he will send us all to the penitentiary, for he has both money and power. They wanted me to make a statement. I would rather die in prison than secure my freedom by sacrificing my sister and Myron Azhderian.

"'Captain Nevills gave me that $3000 of his own free will. I was nursing him in his apartments at the Palace. Mrs. Warren Newcomb assisted me in putting plasters on him. He wanted the love letters he had written to me and I gave up about forty of them and retained thirty of the best. I burned the letters in his presence at the Palace.

"'I never threatened that I would expose him to his wife. Mrs. Nevills can tell something about those mysterious, anonymous notes that were slipped under her door. I can tell a story that will stir the town.'"

The preliminary examination was postponed yesterday on motion of Captain Nevill's attorney. A second charge of extortion was filed against the trio. They were unable to give bail and are languishing in the city jail.

ARE HUSKY CULLS

Rejected Guards on Last Night's Train.

Company C Bill of Fare at the Presidio—May Go to Cuba.

Last night's southbound passenger train was loaded with national guardsmen returning to their homes from San Francisco, where they had been rejected by the United States mustering officers. About 150 men from Los Angeles, San Diego, Pasadena and other Southern California points were on the train.

They were mostly a husky looking lot of fellows and one would not take them for the culls of a regiment.

The men were thrown out for various causes, many on account of defective eye-sight. One brawny guardsman remarked that he had never been ill a day in his life. He was 21 years old and had not taken a drop of medicine since his mother quit dosing him for infantile complaints. He said that on the day of his physical examination he was suffering from a cold. The examining officer heard his lung wheezing and rejected him.

The men were blue over being rejected, and their return trip home is a great contrast to their journey to the front. As one of the glum lads remarked, "we left as conquering heroes, and return as physical wrecks." "But," he added quickly, "we're going home, and will prepare for a second call. Our companies will be recruited up and we will return to San Francisco again to offer our services in defense of the flag. On the second call the inspection officers will not be so hard to please."

Gene Hays and W. L. Waggle were among the six in Company C who could not pass the examination and they returned on last night's train. John Rick, Ed. Leighton and Walter Gandy were also rejected and they come in yesterday.

Gene Hays said that the most trifling defect debarred a man from serving his country. He was much disappointed over being rejected.

Hayes brought back a sample of what Company C boys are living on nowadays. A dinner's rations was secured yesterday and he left the grub at the REPUBLICAN office, so that the hungry boys of Company F may feast their eyes upon it and see what they are missing by not being at Camp Fresno. The rations consist of a piece of burnt bread, some cooked beans, two pieces of rawhelly and a raw spud. The dinner will be on exhibition at the REPUBLICAN office today.

The volunteers of Company C were taken to the Presidio yesterday. The boys are in good spirits and expect to make a mark for Spanish bullets before many days. There is a general impression that the Sixth regiment will be sent to Cuba.

Mrs. J. E. Fahar left for the city last evening to bid her son Topsy farewell. A letter was received from him yesterday stating that the companies of the Sixth will start for Cuba in a few days.

Fine Physical Specimens.

Martin Madsen, formerly a member of the REPUBLICAN'S local staff, writes as follows from San Francisco:

"Since its arrival last Monday Company C has been quartered at California hall. The company passed the last medical examination of any that has yet arrived, and one of the doctors asked if Fresno soldiers were all athletes. This afternoon the boys marched to the Presidio, where they will go into actual camp life. They are all feeling fine and eager for a brush with the Spaniards."

T. G. Manning of Egan & Manning, will leave this morning for Visalia, Tulare and Hanford on a business trip.

NEWS FROM CLOVIS.

Many Men Flock to the Flume City For Work.

Several members of the local camp of Woodmen attended the meeting and banquet given by the Fresno camp Tuesday evening and all report having had an excellent time. In addition to those mentioned in Wednesday's REPUBLICAN as being in attendance from Clovis, there should have appeared the names of F. F. Gray and E. A. Fisher.

Professor Teachworth rode over on his bike from Carruthers Thursday to shake hands with his many friends.

In making up the San Joaquin valley baseball league Clovis has been left out entirely, while other towns have been named whose teams could not play in the same class with ours.

Court Edwards was in town Wednesday in advance of the Amazonian Comedy Company which shows here Saturday evening.

"Forg" has a "high" stepper on trial which he contemplates purchasing for the express purpose of attending the ball game in Fresno, so as to be able to come back the same day.

O. J. Butler is well pleased with the ore which his Madera county mine is producing. If the present outlook continues he will put in new machinery and turn his time and attention from draying to mining.

Dr. Thompson of San Francisco came to town Wednesday. He contemplates locating here.

Mrs. Arthur and son are again home in Clovis. A letter recently received from her husband, who is at Dawson City, and also O. P. Rose, states that they are well and getting along nicely, but warn us not to believe all the yellow journals have to say about the Klondyke region.

Frank Kesler, conductor on the Pollasky "flyer," who is taking a vacation, drove out from Fresno Thursday.

Mrs. Musick and her friend, Mrs. Summers, departed Wednesday morning via J. L. Howes's rapid transit line for a week's outing on Pine Ridge.

"Shorty" McKenzie says he would rather work than eat, but Cody thinks it foolish to talk that way.

A plumber came out from town Thursday to connect the piping for Swartz's new mill and tank on the Bert Smith place.

Bob Edmiston of Sanger was in town Wednesday on business. He says he will have a fairly good wheat crop in spite of the dry weather, war, etc.

Clovis Cole is pasturing on some of his wheat fields near here, but reports brighter prospects across the river.

Crankdom is getting its horns and tooters in working order for the game with Stockton on Sunday.

A cash register now adorns the backbar of the O. K. saloon, and Charley is getting so he can manipulate the keys equal to a type-writer girl.

There are men enough in town now, all expecting employment with the mill company, to run two mills and still the real estate boomers are booming at the same old stand.

B. F. Glass and family have moved up the flume, where he is to take a section. J. D. Appling has rented Glass' house.

Cartwright has married and gone to Academy to live.

DAVE N. POST.

Clovis, May 12, 1898.

UNITED WE STAND

Mr. Kearney Again Addreses Raisin Growers.

The Advantages of Organization Vigorously Set Forth by Him.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I trust you will pardon my trespassing upon your columns again, but the grave danger hanging over our raisin industry is my sole excuse for doing so. What is everybody's business appears to be nobody's business, and the result is loss and disaster.

A year ago congress was in session, and from one end of the country to the other representatives and delegations from all industries were hard at work urging the highest possible protective duties for their individual interests, while the Fresno raisin growers, through their almost criminal apathy and neglect, were allowing the golden opportunity to pass them by unnoticed. To such an extent was this the case that it was left to the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco and the Fruit Growers' convention of California, in which associations there was not a single raisin grower so far as I know, to name the rate of duty we should have on raisins. Naturally, the rate named was too low, and to this neglect was largely due the many difficulties subsequently encountered in Washington in correcting that error. I saw the danger at that time that our neglect would bring upon the raisin industry, and went about among a few of the thoughtful and enterprising of our citizens, merchants and growers, and called their attention to what ought to be done.

As a result we raised a fund for the necessary expenses and sent a committee, consisting of General N. P. Chipman of Red Bluff, and Dr. Rowell and Colonel William Forsyth of Fresno, to Washington, who, after a hard campaign, won a victory over the importers of Greek currants and secured a duty of 2 cents per pound on currants, but at the loss of half a cent on raisins. This was a great gain, but I was not convinced that it was necessary to have the duty on raisins reduced from 2½ to 2 cents per pound, and shortly after went to Washington to see if the rate could not be raised to 2½ cents at least. Both Senators Perkins and White said it could not be done with safety to the duty on currants, and advised leaving the matter as it stood.

As Mr. Butler was then on his way to Washington I waited for his arrival. As soon as he arrived we engaged actively in the fight. Shortly after Mr. Forsey arrived and helped the cause, and the result was that we got that half cent a pound added to the duty on raisins and kept the duty of 2 cents on currants. And I can say that I have no doubt whatever that if we had begun the fight at the proper time we could have secured a duty of 3 cents per pound all around just as easily as the present rate. However, the present duties are enough to give us our home markets for years to come.

I refer to this matter simply to enforce upon the minds of your readers the necessity for timely action; the truth that "where there is a will there is a way," and that almost any difficulties may be overcome by united, persistent and courageous effort.

All too frequently I am told by people I talk with, "Oh, you can't get the growers to combine," "All previous efforts have failed," "There is no use in trying," etc., etc. I say, in answer that any man entitled to call himself a man should be ashamed to show such a spirit.

We have the courage to pay out our hard-earned dollars to buy land to plant a raisin vineyard, will work for years without returns to bring it into bearing, and then when we should gather the reward for our enterprise and labor we are forsooth to give up the fight and let the sheriff come in to settle the account. And for what reason? Simply because we have not got sense enough and energy enough to devote two or three weeks' labor to organizing ourselves into an association which shall control the crop and market it on the commonest principles of business management.

I do not think so meanly of our people as that. I am sure all they need is to be shown the way out of their difficulties and that will be done at the mass meeting called for Saturday next at Kutner hall. Sincerely yours,

M. THEO. KEARNEY.

San Francisco, May 11, 1898.

FRESNO'S GUESTS

The Ladies Invited to Take a Ride.

Action of the Hundred Thousand Club—Cost of an Experimental Garden.

The executive committee of the Hundred Thousand Club met last evening in the city hall and held an interesting meeting. After disposing of considerable routine business the matter of taking the ladies attending the Federation of Woman's Clubs for a drive through the vineyards and orchards around Fresno was brought up by M. V. Ashbrook.

The proposition was greeted enthusiastically by the committee, and it was decided to invite the ladies to go on the excursion through the colonies today. Messrs. Hammond, Shanklin, Ashbrook and Gallagher were appointed to make arrangements for the ride.

T. J. Hammond reported that he had received several letters in regard to the cost of an experimental station as recently proposed by the club. Secretary Rice of the Kern County Land Company stated in a letter in reply to a question as to the cost of the experimental garden conducted by the above company that during five years ending in 1897 the expenditures amounted to $25,514.13, and the receipts to $8365, leaving a loss of $17,248.

The company abandoned the garden. The members expressed themselves as not inclined to venture into experimental gardening on such an extensive scale.

Letters were also received from Professor E. W. Hilgard and Julius Forrer upon the same subject. Mr. Forrer conducts the experimental station at Tulare. He stated that salaries on a twenty-acre station would amount to about $2000 a year.

A. V. Lisenby reported progress in the matter of investigating means whereby the county expenditures may be reduced. The committee will interview the Supervisors in a few days in regard to reducing the county expenses.

William Glass thought that it was time for action in regard to giving a Fourth of July celebration, and on his motion a committee was appointed to confer with the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the matter. The committee is as follows: Messrs. G. A. Smith, M. V. Ashbrook, J. B. Harrington.

TACKLED A LUNATIC.

Gardener White Arrests a Crazy Vandal.

W. S. White, gardener at the park near the Southern Pacific depot, had an exciting experience with a crazy man yesterday morning. He first noticed the man tearing down one of the rose bushes and hastened to stop the act of vandalism. Before he reached the man he could see by his actions that he was crazy. The lunatic tore the roses down from its trellis and then sat down on it.

Gardener White then took hold of the man and marched him out of the park. The lunatic would not say a word in explanation of his acts. He showed no disposition to be violent and White marched him up the street until he met Policeman George. The officer placed the lunatic in the insane ward at the court house.

The man was searched and $15 in gold was found in one of his pockets. He refused to answer questions. In his pocket was found a tax receipt indicating that his name is Johnson. The receipt was issued by the Tax Collector of Tulare county. The man will be kept in confinement for a few days and an effort made to ascertain his identity. It is thought that perhaps he is temporarily deranged from the excessive use of liquor and will regain his reason after a few days of confinement.

ESTRAYED—GRAY MARE; FLEA BITTEN; brand on left shoulder; slg with three teeth; halter and rope. Return Washburn's stable, I street. m13t6w1*

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

To England, Antwerp and the Continent

RED STAR LINE.

New York, Philadelphia, Southampton, Antwerp

AMERICAN LINE.

(Philadelphia-Liverpool Service.)
Philadelphia, Queenstown, Liverpool
Under English and British Flags.

EMPIRE LINE.

For Alaska and the Gold Fields.

Steamers Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois, 3400 tons; Genesmuth, 2400 tons. (Formerly in the Transatlantic service of the American Line.)

APPOINTED SAILINGS FROM SEATTLE
Steamer OHIO—JUNE 14th.
Steamer INDIANA—JUNE 21st.
Steamer PENNSYLVANIA—JUNE 28th for ST. MICHAEL.

Connecting with company's fleet of new and modern steamers and barges on the Yukon river through to Dawson City and intermediate points. For passage and freight apply to

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.
30 Montgomery street, San Francisco,
Or any of its agencies.

Assessment Notice.

Liberty Mill Race Company, Riverdale, Fresno county, Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A meeting of the directors held on the 7th day of May, 1898, an assessment (No. 1) of 4½ per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the secretary at 1323 I street, Fresno, Cal. Any work upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of June 1898, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1898, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

JNO. A. MATTHEWS, Secretary.
Fresno, Cal.
w13t4 1009 I street,

RADIN & KAMP—WHITE FRONT STORES.

Gigantic Millinery Sale

—AT—

TREMENDOUS TRADE FORCING PRICES.

We have determined to close out our entire season's line of Millinery, with a view to the remodeling of this department, and we are now offering to our patrons the entire stock at prices that will compel your buying. THE STOCK MUST GO. We don't care what it may realize.

Trimmed Hats

Are selling at half their value. They must go, and price will force them. We have also a special lot of FINE PATTERN HATS that we offer at less than c

FRESNO'S GUARDS

Company C Ordered to the Front.

Will Leave on the Valley Road Sunday.

The Physical Examination This Afternoon—Boys of Company F Disappointed.

From Saturday's Daily.

Company C, N. G., C., will start to the front tomorrow. The order came yesterday instructing Captain G. W. Jones of F and G. O. Duncan of C to hold their companies in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

There was a buzz of excitement throughout the city when the news spread that our home boys would leave within a few hours. Members of both companies were busy during the afternoon hastily adjusting their business affairs, and many of the boys in their enthusiasm rushed about bidding friends good bye for fear that another opportunity would not be offered in the bustle of departure. Sweethearts grew pale when told of the news and mothers brushed away a tear. The realities of war were impressed upon every heart.

The telegrams to Captain Jones and Captain Duncan read as follows:

"Captain George W. Jones, Fresno, Cal.:—Have camp equipage, tents, hardtack, meat can, knife, fork, spoon and cup for each man (no dishes), men having marching order, ready to move minute's notice.

"JOHNSON, Lieut. Col."

"STOCKTON, May 6, 1898.

"Captain George C. Duncan, Fresno, Cal.:—Hold company ready to move not later than Monday. Have Governor's assurance that I shall have command of two battalion organizations, with six and possibly seven companies from the Sixth, balance to complete from Second. Yours absolutely one of the companies.

"W. R. JOHNSON, Lieut. Col."

Companies C and F assembled in their quarters at Armory hall last evening in response to the above notices and everything was put in trim for departure at a moment's notice. A great demonstration took place when Captain Duncan entered Company C's quarters and read a dispatch that he had just received, ordering the company to report at the Valley road depot at noon Sunday for transportation to Stockton, where it will be joined by the six companies comprising the command to be placed under Colonel W. R. Johnson. The companies will proceed from Stockton to San Francisco and be mustered into service without delay.

Companies E of Visalia and G of Bakersfield will accompany Company C on the special train Sunday. The train will leave Visalia at 12 o'clock, reaching Fresno perhaps by 1.30.

Companies C and F were out on Fresno street during the evening. The men were enthusiastic and felt certain that both companies would be sent to the front. As will be seen by the dispatch to Captain Duncan last evening perhaps only Company C will be called upon immediately.

Today the members of Company C will be assembled at Armory hall and examined by Colonel A. J. Pedlar, brigadier surgeon, and Major C. N. Ruesell, regimental surgeon. Only the best specimens of physical manhood will be taken from San Francisco to be mustered in and the company will be composed of a fine lot of men, being the pick of only 87 out of about 140 volunteers. Under the new regulations 87 men compose a full company.

When the volunteers are mustered in they will pass a physical examination conducted by the regular army surgeons, and today's inspection is not official, being simply for the purpose of picking out the defective members of the company and saving them a trip to the city.

The Valley road secured the contract yesterday to transport the militiamen to San Francisco. No doubt the boys will be given a great reception at all points along the line.

The Seventh regiment, being transported from Los Angeles to San Francisco, did not pass through Fresno last night as anticipated during the afternoon. The three special trains bearing the soldier boys, soon to be mustered into service as United States volunteers, went over the West Side line by way of Hanford and Armona. It required forty-nine cars to carry the regiment, each special train having thirteen cars. The train began leaving Los Angeles about noon yesterday and the last section pulled out of the city at 1.15. The entire population of Los Angeles turned out to bid the regiment farewell and there was a great demonstration.

Major W. S. Scott has not been called out and is impatient over the delay in ordering out the regimental band. Yesterday he volunteered his services as drum major to Colonel Johnson and is eager to organize a band and lead a regiment into battle.

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

A Branch to be Organized in This City.

A movement is on foot to organize a branch of the Red Cross Society in Fresno. A committee of three ladies, Mrs. Nellie Garrett, Miss Lizzie Cronkhite and Miss Minnie Kusel, have the matter in charge. All who desire to have their names enrolled are requested to leave them with any member of the committee.

It is desired to organize at once and give a series of entertainments in order to raise funds for the benefit of the men who have been called to the front. It is expected that a meeting for the purpose of organizing will be called in a few days.

Superior Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the superior court yesterday:

BEFORE JUDGE WEBB, DEPARTMENT 2

Pioneer Pipe Line Company vs. M. M. Lavelle; demurrer overruled and ten days to answer.

William D. Hale and receiver vs. John A. Barke; judgment for plaintiff with amount paid by defendant credited on judgment.

John D. Hale and receiver vs. Lola B. Rhodes; same order.

Market Street Bank vs. H. Lehsnn; set for trial May 25th, 10 a.m.

J. P. Clark vs. Henry Carlson; set for trial May 26th, 10 a.m.

M. H. Azhderian vs. William A. Nevills; motion for change of venue granted.

W. A. Neville vs. M. H. Azhderian; demurrer overruled and ten days to answer upon payment of $5.

German Savings and Loan Society vs. John Foy et al.; motion for writ of assistance based on judgment roll and return ordered.

The farmer, the mechanic and the bicycle rider are liable to unexpected cuts and bruises. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best thing to keep on hand. It heals quickly, and is a well known cure for piles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

AH FOOK'S APPEAL

Is Dismissed by the Supreme Court.

Little Doubt That the Prisoner is Innocent.

Governor Budd Will Probably Be Asked to Grant the Chinaman a Pardon.

From Saturday's Daily.

The supreme court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of people against Ah Fook, who was convicted of murder in Judge Risley's court and sentenced to life imprisonment at Folsom. The murder was committed in 1893 and Ah Fook was the third Chinaman charged with the crime. One was arrested but never brought to trial. The second was tried and acquitted and finally Fook was convicted.

After he was adjudged guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment, his attorneys, Thompson & Prince, who believed and still believe in his innocence, took an appeal to the supreme court, and, in the meantime, Ah Fook has waited patiently in jail for the verdict of the higher tribunal. He has all along protested his innocence, and while the case was pending in the supreme court, a material witness, who was out of the state during the trial, returned, and, after looking at Fook in the jail declared that he was not the murderer. The witness was A. T. Connard, and it was he who sold the weapon the murderer and on the night of the killing saw the manslayer fleeing from the scene of his deed. Connard is very positive in his remembrance of the Mongol to whom he sold the weapon and whom he saw running after the murder, and he says that he was not Ah Fook.

It was hoped that the supreme court would reverse the case, and that would cut the gordian knot. But as it is now, the only way to save an innocent man from the penitentiary is by appeal to the Governor. There are very few people who believe that Ah Fook had any more to do with the murder than he had with the blowing up of the Maine. Most of the jurymen who voted to convict him are ready to sign a petition to the Governor for his pardon, and in the light of Connard's testimony, the fact that Ah Fook was convicted solely on Chinese testimony and also the fact that those same Chinamen swore at the former trial that an entirely different man did the killing—in the light of these facts it is believed that Governor Budd will grant Ah Fook a pardon.

Ah Fook is a bright, intelligent Chinaman, and is anything but a hard customer. He was a working man, and did not belong to any influential Chinese companies with lots of money to make a fight for him. He claims that he was not in the county when the murder was committed, and he was not arrested until two years afterward.

Dante R. Prince was asked yesterday what he proposed to do in reference to the matter, and he stated that he was considering three things—a petition for a rehearing in the supreme court, a petition to the Governor for a pardon or to let the prisoner go to prison, although he believes that the last named would be an outrage. It is likely that the governor will be appealed to in behalf of the heathen.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

To Be Held on June 4th for Postoffice Clerk and Carrier.

On June 4th a civil service examination will be held in this city for postoffice clerk and carrier. The following announcement, embodying instructions, issued by Mel J. Duncan, secretary of the examining board, will be of interest to those who may desire to enter the examination:

"Postoffice Clerk and Carrier, Fresno, Cal., June 4, 1898.

"The United States Civil Service Commission announces that an examination will be held by its postoffice board of examiners in the city and on the date named above, commencing at 9 a. m., for the positions of clerk and carrier in the postoffice in that city. Only citizens of the United States can be examined.

"This examination will consist of the following-named subjects: Spelling (second grade), arithmetic (second grade), letter-writing (second grade), penmanship, copying from plain copy (second grade), geography of the United States, reading addresses.

"The age limitations for this examination are as follows: Clerk, not less than 18 years; carrier, between 21 and 40 years. Applicants for carrier must weigh at least 125 pounds, and must be not less than 5 feet 4 inches in height, and must file with their applications a medical certificate, on form 119, showing them to be not under the required weight and height, and to possess the required physical qualifications.

"No application will be accepted for this examination unless filed in complete form with the board at the postoffice in the city named above before the hour of closing business on May 27, 1898. Applications should be filed promptly in order that time may remain for correction if necessary.

"This examination is open to all reputable citizens of the United States who may desire to enter the service, and who comply with the requirements, without regard to race or political or religious affiliations. All such citizens are invited to apply. They shall be examined, graded and certified, with entire impartiality and wholly without regard to any consideration save their ability as shown by the grade they attain in the examination.

"For application blanks (forms 101 and 119), full instructions, specimen examination questions, and information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions, apply to the secretary of the board of examiners at the postoffice named above.

"MEL J. DUNCAN, Secretary."

A Peculiar Accident.

H. M. Williams, a yard switchman for the Southern Pacific, was injured Friday afternoon while making a coupling. He was standing on the footboard in front of the switch engine and had placed a coupling pin in position on a car that he desired to move to another part of the yards. As the engine and car bumped together the pin flew out of the draw head with great force and hit him between the eyes. His forehead was cut severely. Fortunately the blow did not stun Williams and he was able to get from between the moving cars. Dr. J. L. Maupin was called upon to sew up a gash on the forehead and it will be several days before Williams is able to go back to his work.

M. L. Yocum, Cameron, Pa., says: "I was a sufferer for ten years, trying most all kinds of pile remedies, but without success. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me. I used one box. It has effected a permanent cure." As a permanent cure for piles DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has no equal. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

RAISIN GROWERS

They Will Form an Association

With the Object of Preventing Ruinous Prices.

A Well Considered Paper by Dr. Eshleman—Mass Meeting Saturday.

From Sunday's Daily.

The committee of raisin growers, representing Fresno, Madera and Kings counties, in an endeavor to obtain a profitable market for their products, held an important meeting yesterday in the quarters of the Farmers' Club, and the proposition assumed definite shape. It was agreed that a growers' association should be formed, and a mass meeting to effect the organization will be held on the 14th instant, which will be next Saturday.

Alex Gordon, chairman of the committee was absent, being in San Francisco on business connected with the Monterey & Fresno road, and Dr. I. S. Eshleman was called to the chair.

M. Theo Kearney reported that he had called upon a number of prominent packers in San Francisco, and he found a reluctance on the part of the packers to advance any money to the growers on account of their past losses, unless the growers should form an organization and pool their crops. Mr. Kearney advocated the formation of such an organization and suggested five trustees, who should have the entire control of the business of the organization. It was suggested that two banks and three growers might compose the board of trustees.

Mr. LaRue remarked that the proposition seemed proper, but he did not see how the growers could be organized. He believed that difficulty would be encountered in that direction.

Dr. Eshelman spoke in favor of the organization of the growers, believing that it was the only hope of the producers. He prepared his remarks, which were carefully considered, and he read from his manuscript as follows:

"Early frost has destroyed almost every variety of fruit grown in the San Joaquin valley that was in bloom a few weeks ago. The table grape, the raisin grape and the olive are about all that are left us at this date. We are informed that the peach crop has suffered in like manner in the east.

"It therefore behooves us to make the most of our raisin crop. Raisins will take the place of other dried fruit not in the market. We must market them as cheaply as possible. They must be sold f. o. b. in Fresno by an organization effected and controlled by the grower. There must be no commission feature associated with it, neither must there be any money lending connected with it. There must be no speculating in any department of it from grower to consumer. The grower must obtain the highest price possible, while the consumer shall obtain his fruit at the lowest price possible. This is not paradoxical. There is nothing incompatible about it. It must preclude all speculation at the expense of producer and consumer.

"The parasitic curbstone broker must be crowded out. We must deal with the wholesale merchant in a manner that will make raisins and dried fruit a staple in the market. This is what he prefers; this is what we need. Staple goods sell for cash at very small per cent costs. Fluctuating goods are sold principally by commission merchants for what they will bring, and so our fruit has been sold with what result every one knows.

"We are growers and not merchants. We have neither the knowledge nor the experience of dealers in the produce markets. We must keep out of the markets. The market must come to us. It will most cheerfully come to us when it knows where to find us and when it finds backbone in our skeleton. Every respectable dealer in our fruit admonishes us to systematize the marketing of our fruit. As we sell fruit they are afraid to buy lest they fall into the gamble in which we have ruined ourselves. They say make a price and stick to it. They don't say make a low price. One cent or two cents, more or less, on a pound of raisins is nothing to the dealer in fruit and little to the consumer while it is a living to the grower.

"Now how shall we market our fruit? Well, let us consider a moment. What is the amount produced? What the amount consumed? Is there an overproduction? There is not at present of good fruit. Thousands of acres have ceased to grow good fruit and the vines and trees have been taken up.

"I have taken up 80 acres of vines, retaining only 150 acres growing on suitable deep fertile soil and 20 acres of fruit trees. The filthy Zante that glutted the market in anticipation of the new tariff, together with the rotten trash that our own people put upon the market, are about exhausted or relegated to the swill barrel, where they belong. Now ample protection is given us by an equitable tariff, while the Spanish grower is otherwise engaged. Hence there surely is a market for our fruit.

"Then, I repeat, how shall we market our fruit? The answer is f. o. b. Fresno; our own agency; by our own organization. Surely we will be able to find an honest man among our growers or merchants whom we could place at the head of our own organization, surely we could find a few honest men in our valley who would serve as directors to look after grading, packing and whatever belongs to the business; these men to receive salaries for their services.

"I need not enter into the minutiæ required to perfect such organization. The growers must meet in their school districts to elect delegates from their own competent people to meet at some central point, and there elect good, competent men to carry out their instructions to market their fruit.

"I will add, no provisions need be made for money by the association. The banks have always given assurance of their intention to loan money to the grower on his certificate of raisins accepted by the packer, and now that there is no stringency in the money market the banks will cheerfully come to the rescue.

"We must eliminate all objections, whether well founded or not, that have prejudiced the many growers against former modes of marketing, in order to secure the hearty co-operation id a new and simple plan, upon which all growers can unite."

C. V. Parker of Kings county told of the experience of the raisin growers there, and thought that it would be a difficult matter to get them to agree upon any plan, however feasible. He declared that what was needed was a central head to control both the crop and the growers.

"The only question is how we can control the business," remarked W. F. Rowell.

It was thought that there would be no trouble on that score, and a general discussion was had, in which the whole subject was considered, but no new features brought out.

The following resolutions were then offered and carried:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that an organization of the raisin growers of the San Joaquin valley be formed.

"That the entire output of the valley should be pooled.

"That the pool should be handled by a committee of growers.

"That if a pool is formed by the growers, including practically the entire output and handled by a well selected committee of growers, very much better prices can be obtained for our product.

"That from investigations made by this committee the dealers in the East urgently request this organization to be effective to establish prices which can be held firmly throughout the season, and that there is a general feeling among the growers that the time is ripe for organization, and with such organization plenty of funds may be obtained for handling the business."

"*Resolved*, That a mass meeting be called of all growers in this valley to assemble in Fresno on May 15th, at 10 a.m., to take steps to form an organization in accordance with the resolution adopted by this meeting, or to take any such steps as may seem desirable to accomplish permanent organization and to better the condition of the raisin business."

The following were appointed a committee to prepare a plan of organization to submit to the mass meeting: A. L. Sayre, Madera county; L. S. Chittenden, Kings, and M. Theo Kearney, Fresno.

WERE CAPTURED

Azhderian and Mrs. Williams Arrested.

Tom Dolan Was Discharged Yesterday—Mrs. Loose's Examination Postponed.

M. H. Azhderian and Mrs. Elsie Williams were arrested in Merced yesterday by Deputy Constable John Dumas. This was the only sensational development in the Neville-Azhderian-Williams-Dolan-Loose cases during the day. Constable Dumas returned to Fresno with his prisoners on the 5:20 passenger train last evening. Azhderian and Mrs. Williams immediately gave bail in the sum of $1000 each for their appearance before Justice St. John on the charge of attempted extortion.

Tom Dolan, accused of perjury by M. H. Azhderian, was dismissed from custody yesterday morning upon motion of District Attorney Snow. His examination was set for 10 o'clock in Recorder Clark's court, but when the time arrived the district attorney appeared and asked that the case be dismissed on account of their being no basis for the complaint. The evidence that Dolan gave, alleged to be false, was not material to the point at issue.

Mrs. Grace Loose appeared at 11 o'clock in Justice St. John's court for her examination on the charge of attempted extortion, but the case was postponed until next Tuesday at the request of the prosecution. Attorney Church, representing the defendant, desired that the examination go on without delay. The prosecution was represented by Attorneys Frank Short, Stanton L. Carter and E. A. Williams.

Captain and Mrs. Nevills and their son, who is the prosecuting witness, were present to witness the examination and seemed a little disappointed because it was postponed.

Grammar Grade Graduates.

The County Board of Education yesterday issued diplomas to the following-named pupils, who have concluded the grammar grade course in the district schools: Esther Arakelian, Kirk district; Nellie Hancock, Dimple Kelly, Lone Star; Ayte M. West, Big Sandy; Maude Howard, George Skoegard, Temperance colony; Hal Say, Mendocino; Clarence Baker, Wahtoke; Adelaide Granz, Easterby; Sadie Main, Maggie Main, Ellis Green, Pomona; Lee Stout, Squaw Valley; Ella Browne, Luella McQuiston, Garfield; Archie Jack, Sallie Craven, Clark's Valley; Eva Allen Daisy Barton, Mendota; Jennie Kanstrup, Louis Swenson, Scandinavian; Lela M. Moodey, Riverdale; Whitney Dodson, Sycamore.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Supervisors Fix Rates for Transient Patients of Means.

At the request of Dr. Davidson, the county physician, the Board of Supervisors yesterday established a rule for the use of the county hospital by physicians for the treatment of patients who are able to pay for their maintenance while there. The following resolution was adopted upon motion of Supervisor Garrett, seconded by Supervisor Rose:

"*Resolved*, That parties desiring to avail themselves of the county hospital for treatment, etc., may so do, and the cost is as follows: For maintenance $5 a week, and for the use of the operating table $2.50. This action is taken to prevent physicians taking advantage of the operating rooms for persons who are able to pay for the same."

The board considered a number of road matters yesterday. The final hearing was had of the following proposed roads, the road being known by the name heading the petition: J. E. Russell, J. W. Booker, W. T. Mugg. In the first road the District Attorney was directed to proceed to condemn the land wanted for a right of way, while in the others the amounts fixed by the viewers were ordered set aside by the treasurer.

The report of the viewers was received on the following roads: Peter Funk, Emil Mohr, W. A. Long, Fred A. Dulge, Isaac Walton, Neils Hans n. Action on the reports was continued until the June session.

The petition of C. J. Craycroft for permission to build a side track into his brickyard was taken under advisement.

William Mogle was granted permission to maintain a bulletin board at the K street entrance to the park for three days to advertise a lecture.

BERT DUDLEY HOME AGAIN.

Was Brought Back From Alaska Suffering From Injuries.

Bert Dudley, who was injured near Dyea on April 12th, arrived home yesterday morning. He came in on the Valley road and was accompanied by his friend William Faucett of Tacoma, Washington.

Faucett and Dudley were engaged hauling supplies over the trail between Canyon City and Sheep Camp when the accident occurred. A tree fell breaking Dudley's legs above the knees and also breaking his left arm. He was taken to Dyea nine miles down the trail and received surgical attention.

Dudley seemed pleased to be back in Fresno. He is still an invalid and was carried from the train to his home, 125 Jensen avenue, on a cot. His wife will tenderly care for him, insuring a speedy recovery from his severe injuries. Dudley was formerly a Fresno barber and he left this city last February to try his fortune in Alaska. Mr. Faucett will return to Alaska next week.

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can," the druggist recognized a household name for "DeWitt's Little Early Risers," and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, liver and stomach troubles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

STATE CONTROL

Public Ownership of Water Urged.

Result of the Mass Meeting Held Yesterday.

Water Users Meet and Discuss the Situation—Irrigation Propaganda.

From Sunday's Daily.

The meeting of water users called to consider the irrigation question was held yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. Although announced for 2 o'clock it was not called to order until nearly 3. The inability to get sufficient water in certain localities was considered at length, and the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company was scored by several of the speakers. An irrigation propaganda, which is being organized by George H. Maxwell, was explained to the meeting by Justice Fairweather, and after considerable time was spent in discussion it was agreed that the only solution of the trouble was by state ownership of water, and a resolution was adopted by which all present agreed to use their best endeavors to bring such about.

When the meeting was called to order, Rev. Carroll Ghent, the chairman, asked for expressions from the farmers, and Captain Norris was the first to speak. In very forcible expressions he spoke of the failure of the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company to keep its contract, as he understood it. He said that he paid $1000 for a water right, and paid $100 a year as assessment. He was supposed to receive his water through Garfield system and the Lone Tree canal, but the water did not come. He received more water from the Fowler switch canal than from the Fresno canal. He declared that others appropriated the water before it reached his land. The irrigation company claims that it has filled its contract when it turns a sufficient head of water into the ditch.

Captain Norris remarked that he was tired having water doled out to him by the spoonful.

"If you have fever a teaspoonful of water is sometimes very acceptable," put in Mr. Ghent.

"It isn't enough to allay my thirst," returned the Captain.

The question was asked as to how much water the Fresno Canal & Irrigation Company originally located. Justice Fairweather was called on to give some light on the matter. He stated that according to a suit which was brought in 1883 against the 76 Land and Water Company the Fresno company claimed that it had filed on 3000 feet. Mr. Fairweather declared that even now, with its present ditches, it could not divert that much water. He went on to say that the water from Kings river is taken to within six and a quarter miles of the San Joaquin river to irrigate the lands of the Bank of California.

The speaker thought that the time was soon coming when the state ownership of water would be a reality. He described an organization being formed by George H. Maxwell, known as the irrigation propaganda, which favors the state ownership of water and the construction of reservoirs by the federal government for the collection of flood water to be used for irrigating purposes in such years as this.

The question as to how that would affect the holders of water rights who bought them in good faith was considered. It was pointed out that if the state should own the water and if the present Wright law should be repealed, the people would still have to distribute the water themselves, and that would involve owning ditches. Those who have already paid for water rights would naturally be opposed, it was thought, to such a plan. Mr. Fairweather argued differently, however. He remarked that as it was at present, although they owned water rights, they did not receive enough water and they might as well be without the right at all.

The abandoning of the rights obtained from the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company was mentioned, but it was said that the company would not consent to that. The corporation would hold the subscribers to their contract and the rights would be a lien on their property. That matter was mentioned only incidentally, however, and was not seriously considered.

The following resolutions were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:

WHEREAS, It is being advocated in different parts of the state that the state should take charge of and control the water ways of the state so far as irrigation is concerned, and

WHEREAS, It appears that in some parts of the state the condition of the irrigators is deplorable, and unless the present system of handling the canals is changed people will have to abandon irrigation and go to dry farming; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That this meeting recommends that all irrigators use their best efforts to secure such legislation as will secure to all lands subject to irrigation a fair distribution of all the water that can be used for such purposes.

"*Resolved* That this meeting extend to all kindred organizations an earnest appeal for all assistance they can give the irrigators of this county.

"*Resolved*, That this meeting adjourn to meet at Fresno June 11th, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of organizing to carry out the resolutions above adopted."

Pumping the Quickest Solution.

From the Reedley Exponent.

Much favorable comment regarding the pumping proposition as suggested in our last issue has been heard in this locality during the present week. Many realize that it would be a wise and prudent step to take. At present there is going on in this state a revolution in regard to water matters and an irrigation propaganda, or local associations, are being formed in many places, especially in irrigated sections. This organization has for its object the bringing of the question of irrigation before the people with the ultimate end of state control of the water supply for irrigation, and for the further purpose of more effectually bringing a power to bear upon the general government relative to providing reservoirs in the Sierra Nevada mountains. G. H. Maxwell is the leading spirit of the propaganda and is pursuing it with vigor. There can be no doubt but that state control is the only solution of the water question whereby an end will be put to an enormous amount of litigation. Yet, to us it seems that the best, cheapest, quickest and most feasible way for this district out of its difficulties is to provide, own and control its water supply by pumping for irrigation. It may and no doubt will be many years before state control is effected and reservoirs built in the mountains. Therefore let us act independently. What say the people about another mass meeting to discuss the water question?

J. D. Smiley and wife of San Francisco are visitors in this city.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Tommy Kirk Injured in Returning From a Picnic

Tommy Kirk, son of T. J. Kirk, had a narrow escape from a terrible death last Saturday when returning from the Sunday school picnic. The party was coming home in a hay wagon, and in leaving the bottom of the San Joaquin river the lad, who had his legs dangling over the side of the wagon, was pulled from the wagon by some brush catching his feet, and was pinned between the side of the vehicle and the embankment.

The wagon was stopped and he was extricated from his dangerous position. Had not the driver stopped when he did the lad would have been crushed to death. He was considerably bruised, but the doctors pronounced his injuries not serious.

Mrs. S. J. Landes, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. E. I. Hutchinson, for the past six weeks, has returned to her home in Santa Rosa, accompanied by her nieces, the Misses Nellie and Hattie Hutchinson.

Telephone Black 861.

Hughes Laundry.

Prompt service. Work of the highest order. Reasonable rates.

FRED DODD, Proprietor.

Stockholders' Meeting.

CALLED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Liberty Mill Race Co. will be held on Saturday, May 7, 1898, at 12 o'clock p. m. at the Elkhorn school house for the purpose of taking such action as may be necessary for the formation of an association with the ditch companies taking water out of Cole Slough and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

w6t&s JOHN A. MAYBURY, Secretary.

Notice—School Bond Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE electors of Herminghaus School District, in the county of Fresno, and state of California, that in accordance with the provisions of the political Code of the state of California, as set forth in section 1859, to and including section 1888 of said code, an election will be held on the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1898, at the warehouse in the town of Jameson, in said Herminghaus School District, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said district the question of issuing bonds of the district and selling the same, for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in such district, and furnishing the same.

The polls will be opened and the election held at the warehouse, Jameson, in Herminghaus School District, on the twenty-first day of May, 1898, and the polls will be open from 1 p. m. of said day until five o'clock p. m. of said day.

J. G. Childester will act as inspector and P. S. Jones and Martin Frowaing will act as judges of said election to conduct the same.

The amount of bonds to be issued is fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars, of the denomination of three hundred dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

Said bonds are to be numbered consecutively 1 to 5, inclusive, and are to mature as follows, to-wit:

One bond, No. 1, of $300, payable January 15, 1900.

One bond, No. 2, of $300, payable January 15, 1902.

One bond, No. 3, of $300, payable January 15, 1904.

One bond, No. 4, of $300, payable January 15, 1906.

One bond, No. 5, of $300, payable January 15, 1908.

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

A. G. HOLLINGER,
F. E. DAVIS,
J. E. BARKER,
Trustees of Herminghaus School District.
Dated May 2nd, 1898. w6t&s

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Liberty Canal Co. will be held on Saturday, May 7th, 1898, at 10 a. m. at the house of Jas. Goltz, near Liberty, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and transacting any other business.

w4t&th JAMES GOTTLE, President.

Meeting Notice.

RED BANKS CEMETERY ASSOCIATION holds its regular annual meeting at cemetery grounds Saturday, April 30th, at 10 a. m.

w4t&s MRS. E. L. ELKINS, Secretary.

Second Alias Summons.

No. 7126.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California. Department No. 2.

The county of Fresno, plaintiff, vs. J. M. Garnon, Bernard Biemenfeld, alias Bernard Benefeld, S. P. Colts, Los Pasos Vineyard Company, a corporation, Lizzie Manuel, G. H. Meller, Richard Roe, and J. B. Haggin, substituted herein for the defendant, John Doe, defendants.

Action brought in the Superior court, in and for the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said county.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Bernard Biemenfeld, alias Bernard Benefeld, S. P. Colts, Los Pasos Vineyard Company, a corporation, Lizzie Manuel, G. H. Meller, Richard Roe and J. B. Haggin, substituted herein for the defendant, John Doe, defendants.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APpear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court, in and for the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the day of service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to condemn a right of way over your property for a public use, to-wit: A public road, being a road sixty feet wide, commencing at section corner common to sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 in township 14 south of range 21 east, M. D. B. & M., thence north three miles to the section corner common to sections 7, 8, and 17 and 18, township 15 south of range 21 east, M. D. B. & M. Damages due you for such taking are to be ascertained in this proceeding. You are hereby referred to the complaint herein, a copy of which is hereto attached for a description of the respective parcels of land, sought to be condemned, and for all other particulars pertaining to this action. You are hereby notified to appear in said Superior court and to show cause why your property described in the complaint aforesaid, should not be condemned as prayed for in said complaint, by the plaintiff herein.

For further particulars you are hereby referred to the complaint on file herein, a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will enter your default to be entered and will apply the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court, in and for the county of Fresno, state of California, this 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

[Seal of the Superior court] T. G. HARE, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk. 15w5w

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, MARIA L. JOSEPH AND HER husband, Antone Joseph, executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and F. E. Bray on February 27th, 1896, and recorded March 9th, 1896, in book 151 of deeds, at page 103 and following, records of Fresno county, state of California, said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of 6 certain promissory notes, made by the said Maria L. Joseph and Antone Joseph, and whereas, default has been made in the payments of the interest on said notes;

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust and upon application of the owner and holder of said notes, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on June 1st, 1898, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The southeast quarter of section eight (8), in township sixteen (16) south, range twenty-two (22) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water rights and water ditches, water contracts and privileges that are in any way connected with, used or appertaining to said land.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, RICHARD B. BUTLER AND HIS wife, Mary F. Butler, executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and W. P. Coleman on April 16th, 1895, and recorded April 19th, 1895, in book 129 of deeds, at page 138 and following, records of Fresno county, state of California, said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said Richard B. Butler and Mary F. Butler, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest on said note.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust, and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on June 1st, 1898, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of section number twenty-six (26), and the east half of the southeast quarter of section number twenty seven (27), in township fifteen (15) south, range twenty (20) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water rights and water ditches, water contracts and privileges that are in any way connected with, used or appertaining to said lands.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.
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To Any Reliable Man.

Marvelous orphanere and one month's remedies of rare power will be sent on trial, without any advance payment, by the foremost company in the world in the treatment of men weak, broken, discouraged from effects of excesses, worry, overwork, &c. Happy marriage restored, complete restoration or development of all robust conditions. The time of this offer is limited. No C. O. D. scheme; no deception; no exposure. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.

A Wonderful Book.

It tells how to cure yourself at home of Nervousness, Lost Manhood, Debility, Kidney Troubles, Errors of Youth, Impotency, Blood Poison, Wasting Weakness, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Impoverished Blood, Varicocele, Stricture, Piles, Rupture, Unnatural Discharges, Diseases of Women, and all private diseases of both sexes. Write to the ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 Niagara St., Buffalo, N.Y. Send for free book of advice. Do not let unscrupulous physicians experiment on you until you investigate.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.
wm6

WARM WEATHER OUTFITS.....

LIGHT UNLINED COATS,
LINEN or DUCK TROUSERS,
WORSTED SUITS
OR WASH SUITS,
FANCY WAISTCOATS,
SUMMER SHIRTS and
FURNISHINGS,
MEN'S WEAR FROM
THE BEST MAKERS,
SUMMER SUITS FROM
HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX.

H.S.&M.

QUARANTEED CLOTHING.

WE can't think of anything more attractive, unless it's our way of selling these fine goods for little money.

Hermann's, 1824 Mariposa Street.

"ART OF DESIGN" SENT ON APPLICATION.

Notice for Publication.

Land office at Visalia, Cal., May 2, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and that said proofs will be made before T. G. Hart, county clerk at Fresno, Cal., on June 15, 1898, viz: Joseph Walker, H. E. No. 6,647, for the S½ of Sec. 25, T. 14 S., R. 18 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence

ALL EYES TURN TO PORTO RICO

Commodore Sampson's Turn Has Come.

Spanish Warships Known to be There.

The Authorities at Washington Expect to Hear Promptly if a Naval Engagement Occurs.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—It is now officially admitted that Admiral Sampson was yesterday with his fleet near Cape Haytien, on the north coast of Santo Domingo, and distant about a day's run from Porto Rico. Today no reports have come to the department of any "hotid engagements" that are said to have taken place in those waters, but it is said at the department that if there was gun firing yesterday and the day before, as reported by merchant vessels, it was probably caused by some of the United States vessels chasing either prizes or the small Spanish gunboats that are believed to be cruising around in those waters.

It is not believed that there has been any engagement between Admiral Sampson's forces and the Spanish ironclad flying squadron, else reports would have been received already at the department. Expectation is manifest at the navy department that something important is to happen soon. It is surmised that if Sampson does not strike the Spanish flying squadron he may strike a blow at Porto Rico itself. It is a curious fact that thus far the navy department does not know positively where the Spanish fleet is and it is just possible that the vessels may be away over on the other side of the Atlantic, or at Cadiz, instead of being in Sampson's neighborhood in the West Indies.

That such a thing can happen is plainly shown by the report from St. Thomas that the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII arrived at Porto Rico yesterday or the day before. This is a formidable protected cruiser of modern type, and it has been supposed all along that she was at Cadiz, Spain, forming part of the home defense squadron. The fact that she has arrived at Porto Rico without knowledge of her departure having leaked out is on evidence that the Spanish authorities are able to guard the secrecy of their naval movements much better than our own people are liable to do.

Word came to the navy department today that the cable had been cut between Montevideo and Rio Grande do Sur, thus cutting off all communication along the east coast of South America, below the first and last named points in the south of Brazil. If this were not an accident it would be hard to guess at the purpose, the Oregon having passed far north of the break. It is just possible that Spanish emissaries have cut the cable to conceal some naval demonstration or movements of Spanish ships in that quarter of the world.

BADLY SCARED.

British Residents in Manila Send for War Vessels.

LONDON, May 10.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: The British in Manila have forwarded a petition through the British consul to Vice Admiral Seymour, commander-in-chief of the China station, for further naval assistance, and it is anticipated that additional vessels will be sent there on Wednesday. The British Consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt that the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

Business at Manila is at a complete standstill, but the Spaniards are not likely to surrender until the city is blown to pieces. The British inhabitants, however, are confident that the trouble will soon be over.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Evidences of the preparations being made for carrying troops to the Philippines were apparent at the war department today. The officials had before them a list of between fifteen and twenty vessels, whose home port is on the Pacific Coast, and were making preparations looking to their charter as transports. Their aggregate capacity is more than ample for the purposes of the government. Should all be secured the war department will be able to send cavalry troops to the Philippines in case this is deemed necessary. If the original program is adhered to, the volunteers to be sent to re-enforce Admiral Dewey will include the following, with the possible exception of the artillery and the riflemen: Two regiments of infantry and two batteries of heavy artillery from California, one regiment of infantry from Oregon, one from Washington and one battalion of infantry and Senator Shoup's troop of riflemen. In addition to these troops the department will, it is said, avail itself of the four companies of the Fourteenth infantry, now on their way from Vancouver barracks to San Francisco, and portions of the Fourth cavalry and Third artillery.

THE PEKIN ARRIVES.

Will Sail With the Troops Next Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The Merchants Exchange reports the City of Pekin, from Hongkong and Yokohama, as passing in at 5.30. This will bring her to the dock about 7 o'clock unless the health officials place her in quarantine. The Pekin, with the steamer Australia and the cruiser Charleston will leave here about Saturday or Sunday next with troops and provisions for the Philippine Islands.

THE SPANIARDS THERE.

Sampson Will Not Be Disappointed After All.

MADRID, May 9, 11.30 p. m.—An official dispatch from Porto Rico says that the Bolinas has arrived there, protected by Spanish warships. She was chased by an American warship.

The dispatch says that provision ships have arrived, assuring Porto Ricans a supply for several months.

UNHAPPY SPAIN.

Martial Law is Being Extended Through the Land.

LONDON, May 10.—Madrid specials say martial law is proclaimed at Seville and Saragossa. Will gradually be extended throughout the country. Most significant fact of the hour is the rapid development of the influence of the military party.

A Bucket-Shop Stormed.

KANSAS CITY, May 9.—The W. A. Michael Company, doing a bucket shop business here in grain and stocks, went to the wall this afternoon as a result of the tremendous bulge in wheat.

When the suspension became known a crowd of bucket shop traders stormed the firm's offices in the board of trade building, and after the doors had been kicked in the police were called to restore order. The liabilities are not known, but the amount must be large.

Another Spaniard Killed.

LOS ANGELES, May 9.—Louis Andano, an American and a Spaniard named A. Romero, engaged in a discussion of the war at the old town of San Gabriel yesterday. The Spaniard became very abusive, whereupon Andano shot him through the body. The Spaniard will die. Andano was arrested today.

REIGN OF TERROR

Blood Flows Like Water in Milan.

Over One Thousand Persons Killed in Two Days of Street Rioting.

LONDON, May 10.—A Milan correspondent of the Daily News telegraphing Monday says: Calm reigns again. This being so, it can do no harm to say plainly that for the last two days this city has been in the throes of revolution, with all its horrors and all its sadness.

Certain quarters today present a scene of complete devastation. In others the quietness of terrorism reigns, and this is the more striking when contrasted with the scenes of yesterday and Saturday, when, above the shrieks of the dying, rose the wail of widows and orphans, the harsh words of command and the irresistible tramp of soldiers, followed by the terrible boom of cannon.

When the soldiers were advancing to the charge against the first barricade in the Via Torino, a lady, young, richly dressed and stiff with terror, was struck by a bullet in the breast and fell dying.

At another point a fine carriage, with horses wild with fright, was stopped by the mob and its one occupant, a lady, forcibly removed and left to find her way home as best she could. The carriage was used to carry the wounded to the hospital. The fighting was in real earnest and the soldiers were received as people receive a foreign invader. Pools of blood were seen in the streets; often also the scattered brains of the dead.

The Red Cross society organized its members, wearing the international badge, and succored the wounded and dying. Many children had exceedingly narrow escapes, the firing coming just as the schools had been closed at noon. Parents rushed about in an agony of mind. Any mother or father can understand their feelings while passing through a mob with bullets flying about their ears.

Women, instead of restraining the men, egged them on to greater excesses and even allowed their children to participate. Some even pushed themselves under the noses of the soldiers, crying "cowards, assassins. We work all day to maintain you in idleness," and similar expressions.

When the mob invaded the Central station the express train was just on the point of leaving. The rioters, when they saw it cried: "Look, look, they are going to turn for the fetes of jubilee constitution. They are going to enjoy themselves. Shame, shame; come back, come back and see."

Meanwhile the train advanced but very slowly and hundreds of people threw themselves upon the track in front of the engine, screaming "Come on, run over our bodies."

Even the gentle nuns of San Michaela were for a time in grave danger, as the rebels were not likely to respect women. A barricade had been raised beside the convent and this enraged the rioters. The savage cry arose, "Let us use the nuns to heighten our barricades!" They were on the point of carrying out their threat when one of the sisters appeared at the convent door and distributed lire notes, enjoining them with the most exquisite courtesy to leave the convent in peace.

It is extremely difficult to speak with accuracy as to the numbers of killed and wounded. Probably it would not be exaggerating to fix the number of deaths as little short of 1000. What are the numbers of the wounded I shall not attempt to say. Many casualties will probably never be known.

BUDD'S TACTICS.

Why Company "F" Was Sidetracked.

The Alleged Reason As Stated By His Excellency for Publication.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Governor Budd had intended to keep the Sixth regiment intact and regrets his inability to do so on account of Company F of Fresno, who offered their services conditionally, the provisions of which he was unable to accept, and which he was powerless to carry out. He was therefore compelled to select a company from some other regiment to fill the quota called for to make up the first battalion.

Governor Budd today appointed the followings field and staff officers of the Seventh regiment of Los Angeles: Colonel, John R. Berry; Lieutenant Colonel, William G. Schreiber; Major, Frank C. Prescott; Major, Dana R. Waller; Major, William G. Welch. Surgeons—James J. Choate, William W. Robles; adjutant, Herbert D. Alfonso. Battalion adjutants, Harvey E. Bigbey, John D. Fredericks, Samuel Crawford; chaplain, Alfred S. Clark; quartermaster, Charles B. Fenner.

Four companies of the Fourteenth infantry, U. S. A., arrived today from Vancouver barracks.

General M. W. Muller of Fresno is an applicant for appointment as Brigadier General of volunteers.

THE HEROES OF THE MAINE

Many Lie in Unmarked Graves.

In the Potter's Field at Key West.

A Pathetic Description of a Spot Now Sacred in American History.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

KEY WEST, May 9.—In the outskirts of the town, where the small Spanish cottages cluster silent and sunburned along the narrow street, is the cemetery of Key West. Near the main entrance, which is guarded by a creaking old wooden gate, is a group of newly-made graves. They are in the potters' field—the part of the burying ground set apart for the pauper dead.

These are the graves of the heroes who lost their lives on the battleship Maine in Havana harbor on the night of February 15. There are 21 of them unmarked. Above each mound of glistening white lime-stone earth a small American flag droops in the fierce sun that beats incessantly down upon the island. The flags are faded and frayed. When a breeze comes up from the ocean they flutter sadly for moment and again droop to the scorched earth.

In the center of each mound is a small glass goblet, which still holds the discolored and withered stems of flowers.

"They were put there by a lady from Philadelphia," said the dreary old sexton. "She came here about ten days after the bodies were buried and put flowers on all the graves. I asked her who she was, but she said 'no matter.'"

And these faded little flags and withered stems of flowers are all that mark the resting place of the heroes of whom the civilized world has been talking since the fatal night, nearly three months ago. There is nothing else to tell the stranger who passes through the potters' field where the heroes of the Maine are sleeping.

The space where the graves are was evidently prepared in great haste. Near the little white mounds on all sides are unsightly heaps of litter and rubbish. In one spot stands an old hearse, weather beaten and ghastly in its very aspect of loneliness and decay. The sexton said it had once been used as the city hearse, but one day it broke down while carrying a body to the potter's field, and there it still stands.

Very close to the twenty-four mounds is a group of thirty-six naval seamen who died of yellow fever. The sexton was unable to tell when they were buried there. The names and the words "United States Navy" are carved upon the slabs. But Nature, even with the barren lime rock below and the scorching sun above, seems trying to do what the hand of man has failed to do in beautifying the graves of our heroes. Luxuriant trees of the tropical species are all about the newly made graves. On one side a massive green cactus lifts its pulpy foliage in the air. On the opposite side rows of tropical trees refreshingly green are in full blossom and with every breeze cover the sunburned mounds with beautiful scarlet flowers.

Rarely does any one visit the place. It is without care or attention, a bye corner of the island, where for two centuries Spaniards, negroes and fisher folk have put their dead and forgotten them. Perhaps one-half the graves in the cemetery are those of unknown sailors whose sleeping places are unmarked. Most of the inscriptions on tombstones are Spanish.

Of the twenty-four who are buried here only two are identified. They were a negro and a Japanese. It is probable at some future time they may be removed to another burial place. If not a suitable monument will be erected to their memory.

JULY WHEAT

Going Up to Phenomenal Figures.

A Wild Scramble of European Nations for American Breadstuffs.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The Liverpool wheat market today excelled all previous efforts at startling advances by opening 7d higher for May, and from 7 to 9d higher for July compared with Saturday's closing figures. This set the Chicago wheat pit in a roar of nervous excitement at the opening. All sorts of prices were paid for July simultaneously in different parts of the pit.

It was impossible for a few minutes to get an idea of what price was predominating, but after a while the opening range, as near as could be given out, was given at $1.09¾ to $1.10¾. Trading between those limits was enormous for two or three minutes, but buying orders without limit to price poured in from outside and the price leaped upward in great bounds, touching $1.14 for an instant. The market bounded to $1.14¾. Shorts saw that their only chance to recoup was by doubling and price was no object. Upshot quotations again, touching on $1.15 ten times after the opening. Another reaction to $1,11⅛ followed.

The offerings were greedily absorbed and the market gradually settled down around $1.15. Trading in May began at 3c advance. Leiter sold a little at $1.75, causing a reaction to $2.70, which, however, was quickly recovered. After a brief rest at 1.15 p.m. the buying furore was renewed,

A wild scramble of European nations for American breadstuffs was conclusively shown by the announcement of fresh bids to Leiter for 2,000,000 bushels of red wheat. Up to the close he had not accepted the offer, but reported other sales of 350,000 bushels to go abroad. Liverpool market at the close showed gains of 6d for spot and 2⅞@9d for futures. Paris and Antwerp accentuated the European shortage by advancing 5c each. Near the end of the session offerings became scarcer than ever and July rushed up to $1.21, easing off at the close to $1.20¼. September, which sold early at 89c, was rushed up to 95c, and closed 7c net higher at 94⅛c. No failures were reported on change, but margin calling was sharp.

Corn was active and shorts covered freely with the strength of wheat as an incentive. May gained 2⅜, July 2c.

Oats were neglected, but on moderate covering advanced about 1c.

Provisions did not share to any extent in the grain excitement. Packers sold moderately at the advance. The closing prices showed advances of 25 cents in pork, 7 cents in lard and 2½ cents in ribs.

JEFFRIES IS THE WINNER

Sharkey Outpointed From the Start.

The Sailor Narrowly Escaped a Knockout.

Benches Collapse and Cause a Panic in the Crowd—No One Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Thomas J. Sharkey, the sailor pugilist, and James J. Jeffries, admittedly the leading heavyweight pugilist actually in fighting harness today, met before the National Athletic club in this city tonight to settle the question of supremacy. The outcome of this contest has been the absorbing topic of discussion in sporting circles since the consummation of the match.

Mechanics' pavilion, which has been the scene of many memorable pugilistic encounters, presented a lively appearance shortly before the principals appeared in the ring. Every nook and corner in the vast auditorium had its occupant. At this juncture an act happened which for a time bade fair to assume serious proportions. Seats elevated on the whole end of the west side of the pavilion suddenly collapsed and the occupants were piled in a confused heap. For a brief period it was believed that many had been fatally injured, but it was subsequently ascertained that none of the injuries were serious. The great crowd was in a tremendous uproar over the occurrence, and it was fully half an hour before the police had brought order out of the chaos.

SEATS COLLAPSE.

Then the whole east side of the elevated seats came down in a terrific roar and the audience was almost beyond control. Almost every tier of seats in the house had fallen and the five or six thousand people on the main floor were packed in an excited crowd.

Then a second section of seats on the northeast side of the building came down, and the audience was again thrown into a state of uproar.

A few moments later another section in the northwest corner collapsed, and the great crowd was almost in a panic, every man was on his feet and a very uneasy feeling prevaded the whole house. The police finally managed to allay the excitement by assuring the crowd that no one had been hurt.

The betting on the result has remained almost uniform at 10 to 8, with the big Californian favorite.

The preliminary bout between Jack Stelzner and Henry Baker was called at 9.30.

9.50 p. m.—Jeffries stepped into the ring amid much cheering. His seconds were Billy Delaney, Dewitt Van Court and Jack Jeffries.

At 9.52 p. m. Sharkey appeared, accompanied by Tim McGrath, Jack Sharkey and "Spider" Kelly.

THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

Time was called at 10.04 p. m.

Round 1—The men came to the center with a spring and sparred cautiously Jeffries forced Tom. Sharkey led at body but fell short. Jeffries forced Tom into a corner and landed lightly on the the chest and the men clinched. Sharkey swung right for the head but Jeffries caught it on his shoulder. Jeffries tried with left for the jaw but was blocked.

Round 2—Sharkey rushed and swung right and left without effect. Jeffries swung left for head, but Tom ducked and clinched. Jeffries landed left on neck and Sharkey clinched, striking in the clinch, for which he was hissed. Jeffries landed hard left on face and forced Tom against ropes. Sharkey swung right on Jeffries' neck, Jeffries landed lightly left on body and Tom clinched. Sharkey tried to wrestle but Jeffries held him at arms' length and shook him as if he were a child.

JEFFRIES LEADS.

Round 3—Sharkey kept out of Jeffries' way, doing some fast foot work about the ring. Jeffries put his left hard on Tom's face. Sharkey rushed and swung right and left without effect. Jeffries landed left on face. Sharkey was puzzled and waited for Jeffries to lead and clinched. He brought his right over on Jeffries' head in a clinch and was warned by the referee. Jeffries sent in his right on the body just as the gong sounded.

Round 4—Jeffries got Sharkey in corner, put left on head and was countered on body. Sharkey landed right on body. Jeffries put hard left on body. Sharkey swung left for body very low, but fell short. Sharkey swung left but was blocked and in clinch Jeffries forced him against the ropes. Jeffries hooked Sharkey in jaw with his left. Sharkey got gay and rubbed the place and smiled. Jeffries was upon him in a flash and forced a clinch.

Round 5—Jeffries led straight left for body, but was short. Sharkey swung left for body and missed, getting left on face. Searkey's leads mostly short. In a clinch Sharkey struck Jeffries, and was hooted. Jeffries staggered the sailor with a left hook. Sharkey rushed wildly but was stopped and forced back. Jeffries jabbed Sharkey on the face at the call of time.

SHARKEY'S MIMICRY.

Round 6—Sharkey swung left hard over Jeffries' neck. Sharkey gained confidence and rushed without effect. Jeffries swung right on Tom's head and Sharkey mimicked him with a sneer. Jeffries sent in left on body and missed same blow moment later. He fainted at sailor, who ducked into a vicious upper cut. Jeffries was doing most of the leading. He sent in a left hook that sounded loudly. Sharkey, at a safe distance mimicked Jeffries' attitude and showed considerable ill temper all through this round.

Round 7—Sharkey rushed and swung left and right wildly, both going over Jeffries' shoulders, who clinched and pushed him against the ropes. Sharkey swung his arms like a windmill, but failed to reach the mark. Jeffries swung twice, but Tom ducked both blows. Jeffries sent right on body. Sharkey rushed Jeffries against the ropes and pushed him partly through before he could gain his equilibrium, but Jeffries came back with hard left on face; Sharkey fighting fast and hard, but not reaching Jeffries' face or head with effect.

Round 8—Jeffries missed with left for head and ducked a right swing from the sailor. He then jabbed a straight left in Sharkey's face. Jeffries swung left for the jaw, but was blocked. Sharkey swung his right hard over the kidneys and sent in straight left on the body. Jeffries put a left on body just as the gong sounded.

FAST FIGHTING.

Round 9—Sharkey swung left on body. Jeffries led a vicious left for the jaw, but Tom ducked low and lifted Jeffries from the floor. Jeffries swung right for jaw, but Tom ducked. Jeffries jabbed the sailor in the mouth twice in quick succession and the crowd howled. Jeffries swung left on the sailor's chest and forced him to the ropes. Tom ducked a left for the jaw and the round ended in long range sparring.

Round 10—Sharkey wild with both hands. He ducked three lefts for the head and was in turn evaded by Jeffries ducking.

Round 11—Sharkey swung left for jaw but it went over Jeffries' shoulder and the big fellow came back with a short arm left on the jaw. Jeffries knocked the sailor down with a right on the ear and Sharkey clasped Jeffries' legs for a moment, but got up fresh. Jeffries forced the pace but Tom fought viciously. Jeffries sent in a left on the neck and Tom seemed worried and tired. Jeffries played for a right on jaw but missed. Jeffries sent in a hard left on the face which sent the sailor's head back.

Round 12—Sharkey came up fresh, but kept away from his big adversary. Jeffries led with his left for the jaw and Tom ducked. Later he feinted and sent his left hard on the neck. Tom's leads short. Jeffries sent in a left on the face and blocked a counter. Sharkey swung left and right, both wild. Jeffries sent in right on body and got left swing on the neck. Up to this point Jeffries has the advantage.

Round 13.—Sharkey rushed but was stopped still by a straight left. Jeffries blocked a vicious swing for the jaw. Jeffries got Sharkey in a corner and tried to send in right, but Sharkey ducked and sent his head hard against Jeffries' body in the clinches. Jeffries caught the sailor on the jaw with a left hook, staggering him. Sharkey sent in left on the neck, but seemed to lack steam and was somewhat unsteady on his legs. Jeffries tried his right for the jaw, but went around the neck.

THE SAILOR IN TROUBLE.

Round 14—Sharkey swung right and left for the head without effect. Tom sent in straight left on Jeffries' face, but got a right on the neck that staggered him. The Californian sent his left into the face again and tried to administer a knockout with his right, but the sailor ducked under it. Sharkey led left three times, fell short and was countered with left hooks on face and neck. Sharkey rushed, swung both hands for the head and clinched. Jeffries pushed him back and hit him hard, both left and right, on the jaw and head. Sharkey appeared tired and was plainly in distress. He got the worst of every mix.

Round 15—Jeffries landed left on chest and fought the sailor to the ropes sending right over heart in quick succession. Sharkey received a bad cut under his left ear from which blood flowed down his back. Jeffries swung left and right on head and Sharkey clinched. Sharkey ducked two left swings, but did not avoid a third which landed hard on the ear. Sharkey led for the body, but was countered left and right on jaw. Sharkey in great distress, and Jeffries making frantic efforts to finish him, but gong intervened.

SHARKEY IS GAME.

Round 16—Sharkey looked fresh. Jeffries forced him about the ring in an endeavor to corner him. Sharkey swung right on head. Jeffries uppercut him on the chin and sent in hard right on his ear. Jeffries rushed and landed left on chest. He then jabbed the sailor hard on neck sending his head back. Jeffries led left for the jaw but missed. He again swung right for the jaw but fell short. At the close Sharkey had recovered and was quite as fresh as his opponent.

Round 17—Jeffries hooked Tom on the jaw with the left, but was countered on the neck. Sharkey ducked a left hook and clinched, butting Jeffries in the chest. Jeffries forced the sailor to the ropes and landed right on the body. Sharkey swung left on Jeffries' neck, but was countered with a hard left on the jaw. Jeffries met every lead with a counter. Tom jabbed Jeffries in the neck with left.

ROUGH ON SHARKEY.

Round 18—Sharkey rushed, swinging both hands on Jeffries' head. Jeffries sent in right and left on head, following with left on face, Tom swung left on Jeffries' neck, but was uppercut on the face. Jeffries put left on neck and right on body. Sharkey rushed and forced Jeffries to the ropes, but without damage. Sharkey swung left on head and was countered with left on jaw. Jeffries sent in left and right on the jaw and Sharkey wobbled and was saved by the gong.

SHARKEY GROGGY.

Round 19—Tom rushed and swung left but was met with straight left. Jeffries sent right on jaw and Sharkey went unsteady on his feet. Jeffries sent right on body and Sharkey clinched. Jeffries sent in a hard left over the heart that made the sailor wince but he came back for more. Tom swung right on head but got a hard right on body and another on the jaw. Jeffries went in to finish him but was over anxious and tired. Jeffries forced him into a corner and tried a left hook but Sharkey avoided it by ducking tiresomely.

JEFFRIES WINS.

Round 20—Jeffries led left and missed. Sharkey swung right but it went over. Jeffries sent in two rights on body and Sharkey ducked every lead. Sharkey swung right for the jaw, but missed. Jeffries sent right on body. Sharkey swung left but was countered on the jaw. Jeffries sent in two rights over the heart and left on jaw and got left on body. Sharkey swung right and left on head. Jeffries fighting viciously and sent some heavy lefts on face but could not knock the sailor out.

Gong rang in the middle of a hot mix and the crowd went wild.

Referee Greggains announced Jeffries the winner amid the wildest enthusiasm.

In the Stelzner-Baker preliminary ten-round bout Referee Adams stopped the fight in the fifth round and awarded the decision to Baker on a foul.

Stelzner chased the referee out of the ring and wanted to fight again, but the police jumped into the ring and sent the men to their dressing rooms. Fighting about even.

GUSTAVE WALTER DEAD.

A Veteran and Successful Theatrical Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Gustave Walter, proprietor and director general of the Orpheum Theater circuit, died today as the result of an operation for appendicitis. He was a native of Osterade, Germany, where he was born in 1843. He came to San Francisco in 1871 and after several smaller ventures built and opened the Orpheum in 1887. Constantly broadening his field, he finally completed a circuit which extends across the country, his connections embracing almost all of the principal cities of the United States.

Eastern Baseball.

BOSTON, May 9.—Baltimore 18, baseshits 6, errors 2; Boston 0, baseshits 3, errors 2. Batteries, Hughes and Clark, Nichols and Bergen.

CINCINNATI, May 9.— Cincinnati 5, baseshits 9, errors 4; St. Louis 6, baseshits 12, errors 1. Batteries, Hill and Peitz, Hughes, Daniels and Clements.

PITTSBURG May 9. — Pittsburg 9, baseshits 13, errors 6; Louisville 5, baseshits 8, errors 2. Batteries, Rhines and Schriver, Cunningham and Dexter.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Brooklyn 1, baseshits 4, errors 3; New York 5, baseshits 6, errors 4. Batteries Dunn and Ryan, Meekin and Grady.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

THE BATTLE OF CAVITE

Latest Details of the Great Fight.

Fresh Lustre Added to Dewey's Triumph.

A Hail of Shot and Shell Descended on the Spanish Fleet.

HONGKONG, via Washington, May 8.—The following details of the Cavite fight have been received:

The Olympia led the squadron into the bay through the channel and the fleet passed Corregidor Island before the Spaniards perceived them. A shot was then fired from the battery to which the Raleigh, the Boston and the Concord quickly retorted, and the battery was almost immediately reduced to silence.

The squadron then slowly proceeded up the harbor and when day broke the town of Manila was seen about five miles distant. The American ships steamed deliberately along in front of Manila but without opening fire until the Spanish cannon from the batteries around the town began firing and shots began to strike the water around the squadron. The Concord fired a few shots more or less as she passed, but the other ships proceeded silently toward Cavite.

TORPEDOES FIRED.

When nearing Baker bay a sudden upheaval of the waters occurred a little distance in front of the leading ship and quickly following this, a second water spout denoted that the Spaniards had fired a couple of mines or torpedoes, but their efforts to blow up the ships were absolutely unsuccessful. Almost immediately the guns in the Cavite battery burst into a heavy cannonading. The shells fell in the neighborhood of the Olympia but a majority of them fell short and were badly aimed. The squadron then drew nearer in toward the Spanish fleet and the battle began in real earnest.

The American ships entered by the southern channel by Fabalio and Frisbi islets, which were fortified. Commodore Dewey resolved to risk the mines which were supposed to block the channel. The island forts fired, but not together. Replying with a few shells, the squadron proceeded without stopping or changing its course.

Round 17—Jeffries hooked Tom on the jaw with the left, but was countered on the neck. Sharkey ducked a left hook and clinched, butting Jeffries in the chest. Jeffries forced the sailor to the ropes and landed right on the body. Sharkey swung left on Jeffries' neck, but was countered with a hard left on the jaw. Jeffries met every lead with a counter. Tom jabbed Jeffries in the neck with left.

The order of the vessels was as follows: The Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Concord, Boston, Petrel, McCulloch, Nanshan and Zafiro, and thus they steamed to the center of the bay. They passed before the city, seeking the Spanish quadron and found them near the entrance to Baker bay, backed and flanked by the Cavite forts, with the two torpedo boats and four gunboats inside the mole, which served as protection, while the Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon and mail boat Mindando were drawn up outside. The Spaniards fired the first shot at 6000 yards, but it was ineffective.

A DEADLY HAIL.

The American ships formed in column line and steamed nearer, reserving their fire until within 4000 yards. They then passed backwards and forwards six times across the Spaniards front, pouring in a perfect hail of shot and shell. Every shot seemed to tell. Then the Americans retired for breakfast and a council of war.

NAILED TO THE MAST.

The Spanish were already in a desperate condition. The Reina Christina was riddled and one of her steam pipes had burst. The Castilla was also on fire and both were burned to the water's edge. The Don Antonio de Ulloa made a magnificent show of desperate bravery. With her colors nailed to her mast, she sank with all hands. Her hull was riddled and her upper deck swept clean. But the guns on the lower deck were still firing defiantly as the vessel sank beneath the water. A torpedo boat tried to creep along the shore, around the offing and attack the noncombatants, Zafario, Nanshan and McCulloch, but was driven ashore and shot into bits.

THE FINISHING TOUCHES.

The Mindando was run onto the beach and the other small craft retired behind the mole. The fight started at 5 30, was adjourned at 8.30 and resumed about noon. The finishing touches were given to the Cavite by the Petrel and Concord. The Raleigh grounded twice in shallow water during the engagement.

CAVITE IN RUINS.

Cavite is in utter ruin and has surrendered, the gunboats have been scuttled and the arsenal was set on fire and exploded, causing great mortality. The commodore of the fleet, on board the Reina Christina, was wounded and her captain, lieutenant chaplain and the midshipmen were killed by a shell striking the bridge. Eighty of her crew were killed and sixty were wounded. On the Castilla 200 were killed and sixty were wounded.

The Spanish losses aggregate more than a thousand.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

There were no casualties among the Americans, except that six of the Baltimore's men were slightly wounded by one of the enemy's shells striking another shell lying on the deck and exploding it. There were only three shot holes in her upper works, five in the upper works of the Olympia and a whale boat smashed on the Raleigh. No other damage was done anywhere. The disparity between the injury inflicted on the Spanish fleet and that sustained by the Americans is due to the superior guns of the latter and the superior marksmanship at long range.

The Manila Esplanade Kruppten-inch guns were fired continuously, but the Americans avoided replying and the battery showed a white flag afterward.

The terms of capitulation are still unsettled.

HOT OLD TIMES IN THE CORTES

Senor Mella's Fiery Speech.

Fearless Denunciation of the Regency.

After a Stormy Scene Mella is Expelled—Carlists and Republicans Leave With Him.

MADRID, May 7.—7.30 p. m.—The chamber has just witnessed the most uproarious scenes in the annals of the cortes. Senor Mella, a Carlist deputy, in a speech made use of a scriptural quotation referring to "an unfortunate nation whose kings are boys," adding that women were always the cause of the fall of thrones.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, supported by a majority of the chamber, protested amid the greatest confusion against Senor Mella's language. The Republicans sided with the Carlists. The speaker requested Senor Mella to withdraw his words, but this the deputy refused to do, saying that they were scriptural.

The President named Senor Mella thrice, declaring that his refusal to withdraw the language he had used was disrespectful to the reigning dynasty and submitted the question of the expulsion from the chamber of the offending member. A division was taken amid a terrible uproar, resulting in the expulsion of Senor Mella by a vote of 119 to 19, the Republicans voting with the Carlists. Upon the announcement of the result, both the Republicans and Carlists walked from the chamber.

The Carlists declare they will not return unless Senor Mella be readmitted. The president of the chamber explains that the expulsion applies only to today's sitting. This is the first expulsion in pursuance of the new rules.

The incident created intense excitement, both inside and outside the chamber.

MADRID, May 7.—It is asserted that some powers have decided to support the contention of Spain that the Cuban blockade is invalid because ineffective.

MADRID, May 7.—A representative of Don Carlos says the latter has instructed the leaders to do nothing to weaken Spain's efforts or give the government a pretext to blame Carlists for internal troubles. Carlists will withdraw from the cortes and issue a manifesto. They intend to maintain a peaceful attitude and await developments.

MADRID, May 7.—A private dispatch from Gibraltar says it is rumored there that the Spanish and American squadrons have had an engagement in the Atlantic, resulting in favor of the Spanish fleet.

THREE DIVISIONS

How the Volunteer Army Will Be Organized.

Secretary Alger Indicates the Principal Points to Which Men Will Be Sent.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In answer to special requests from all sections of the country for information as to where the various organizations of state troops which are being mustered into the United States service are to be sent, Secretary Alger today furnished the Associated Press a statement showing the destination of the volunteer troops. The list is subject to correction.

Washington, D. C., Chickamauga, San Francisco, New Orleans and Mobile are to receive the greater number of troops. It appears that the purpose of the department in making the assignments was to divide the volunteer forces in such a way as to be available for three distinct purposes.

The first regiments raised in each state, mustered and found ready for service, are to be sent to Chickamauga to be "licked into shape," and thence sent to Tampa and other gulf ports, including New Orleans and Galveston, preparatory to embarking for Cuba.

The second division of regiments goes to Washington, where they are to form a grand reserve ready to reinforce the Cuban army at any moment, to man the coast defenses or for other purposes.

The third division is to remain for the present in the states in which their organizations are mustered, subject to call for duty in the Philippines or for general reserve purposes. Possibly they may never be called upon to leave their native states.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The President today sent these nominations to the senate:

Navy—Charles H. Allen of Massachusetts to be assistant secretary of the navy.

Interior—James Whitehead, register of the land office at Broken Bow, Neb.

Treasury—First Assistant Engineer James S. Chalker of New Jersey to be chief engineer in the revenue cutter service.

Postmasters—California: John E. Reynolds, Redding; Halsey W. Allen, Redlands.

A City Treasurer Defaults.

PEORIA, Ills., May 9.—Henry E. Pithoff, city treasurer, who attempted to commit suicide the other day, is now discovered to have forged the names of relatives and to have secured $12,000, and he is also a defaulter to the city to the amount of $900. He is recovering from his wound.

A Birthday Surprise.

The "J. U. J.'s" took the occasion of his birthday to give their president, Jacob U. Johnson of Scandinavian colony, a surprise party Saturday evening. The evening was spent in the usual pleasant fashion of such affairs, and after a light repast, served at midnight, the company departed for home, all wishing "Jake" many happy returns.

A New Brick Warehouse.

Contractors Ryan and Minard are commencing work on the construction of a brick warehouse to be occupied by Holland & Holland. The building is being erected by B. F. Shepherd after plans prepared by A. C. Swartz, architect. The contract price is $1890.

THE KAISER IS STUDIOUS

Dewey's Victory Set Him Thinking.

"Yankee" Sailors Fight Like Veterans.

German Critics Concede the Superiority of the Americans. A Bread Famine Feared

BERLIN, May 7.—Emperor William is following the course of the war between Spain and the United States with the deepest interest. He has instructed the chiefs of the naval and military cabinets to closely watch the progress of hostilities between the two countries and to report regularly to him all reports.

The Emperor has also given similar instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Von Goetzer, the military attache of the German embassy at Washington, whose term has expired and who has been reappointed to that position for six months. Count Von Goetzer started for Washington on Friday last to resume his duties at the embassy. At his farewell audience with Emperor William on Tuesday the attache was instructed by His Majesty to send elaborate and personal reports intended exclusively for the eye of the Emperor, apart from official reports intended for the ministry of war. These personal reports His Majesty added were to include everything of an interesting character and were to draw a comparison of the morale and endurance of the militia and the regular soldiers. All news of the battle of Manila reaching the German foreign office was at once communicated to the Emperor who marked the movements of the two fleets on special maps. He compared the size and armament of the vessels composing Spanish and American squadrons.

PRAISED "THE YANKEES."

To his entourage the Emperor has expressed his high opinion, especially praising the unusual valor displayed by Commodore Dewey's fleet in following the Spanish warships into the harbor of Manila and forcing them to fight. In commenting on this fact, his majesty said: "There is evidently something besides smartness and commercialism in the Yankee blood. These fellows at Cavite have fought like veterans."

Emperor William, it is rumored, is inclined, in his private capacity to be on the side of the United States, but in view of the grave dynastic interests involved in Spain by the war he is usually cautious in keeping his views on the subject.

QUEEN CHRISTINA.

Grave apprehension as to the ultimate fate of the Spanish dynasty is felt in all the courts of Europe, and the Queen Regent has been the recipient since the battle of Manila of marks of sympathy not only from the Emperor, but also from Queen Victoria and nearly every one of the crowned heads of Europe.

On Thursday evening, after the closing of the reichstag, Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, gave a reception to the delegates, government officials and members of the press. Considering his age, the chancellor is remarkably vigorous. In an animated conversation with some of his guests at the reception, Prince Hohenlohe said: "As far as Germany's individual interests are concerned, the Hispano-American war is not likely to injure or involve them, although it is yet too early to tell how for the political and commercial situation may be modified as a result of the struggle. In any case, Germany's material interests are decidedly on the American side, and it is to me a proof of the political immaturity of the German people and particularly of the press, that they are loudly and almost unanimously on the side of Spain in this fight."

URSIANT IS FRIENDLY.

Those utterances tend to prove that the German government at least secretly wishes the United States success.

The comment of the German press on the victory of the American squadron at Manila makes a curious study. Until Monday last most of the military editors of the newspapers predicted an initial defeat of the American army and navy, comparing the latter unfavorably with the Spanish forces. When forced to believe, however, that an American victory had been attained, they said that nothing else could be expected in view of the evident superiority of the Americans, and eulogized Spanish courage in fighting against overwhelming odds.

A private letter received by the Spanish wife of a Prussian General from her uncle, who is a high Spanish official, states that the government has decided, after long opposition on the part of the Queen Regent, to declare all church property in Spain national property, including the golden treasures in many famous shrines and cathedrals. This action, the letter adds, has been taken in order to raise war funds. The writer estimates that the sum thus realized will amount to a milliard

A MERE PRETEXT

Budd's Excuse for Slighting Co. F.

Local Militia Being Recruited to the Limit.

Preparations Are Being Made for a Second Call to Arms.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The National Guard organizations whose ranks have been depleted by their members volunteering in the United States service will be recruited up to their full quota in order to have an organized force ready to respond to a second call for volunteers, should such be made. Brigadier General Muller, commanding the Third Brigade, N.G.C., said yesterday to a REPUBLICAN reporter that the work of filling up the companies in his command will begin at once. He believes that there will be a call for volunteers to take the place of the troops that will be sent from this state to the Philippine islands.

Nine companies of militiamen were taken from the Third brigade, leaving ten companies at home. The work of recruiting the brigade up to its full quota of men will require but a short time, and hereafter greater care will be taken in admitting only physically sound men into the companies. The percentage of guardsmen who were unable to pass the principal examination was large and a number did not volunteer, in some instances nearly half of the original company remaining at home. This will be guarded against in the future.

Last evening there was a meeting in the quarters of Company C at the Armory for the purpose of recruiting the company to its full membership. It was found that twenty-two original members of the company had remained at home. Applications for membership were received. Nine persons desired to join the company.

Mayor Led F. Winchell addressed the guardsmen, stating the need of securing a full company. He said that great care should be taken in admitting persons to membership.

A committee composed of J. T. Carpenter, B. T. Skaggs and G. M. Boles, was appointed to solicit applications for membership. Applications were received from L. F. Winchell and J. D. Morgan, ex-Captains of the company; E. M. Castner, R. B. Miller, C. N. Lushbaugh, O. E. Moss, W. E. Crane, J. H. Bedford and W. E. Foster.

The indignation at Governor Budd for his petty action in stubbornly refusing to call out Company F of this city to complete the Sixth regiment of volunteers is not on the wane in Fresno, and if there ever was a man who was soundly denounced it is the jingo chief executive. An effort has been made to convey the impression that the men of Company F volunteered with a string on the tender of their services, and it is Budd's evident purpose to cloak his real object in the guise of strict military discipline.

In the San Francisco *Chronicle* of yesterday morning appeared the following statement from Governor Budd:

"Company F is one of the best in the National Guard. The fitness of its men as soldiers cannot be doubted, and their officers are excellent, but the good of the service demanded an example. We want men to obey orders, not to give them."

The exact language used by Captain Jones in forwarding the muster role to the Governor was this:

"There are several more men who will sign this role, but they cannot be reached tonight; those signing understand that the company organization will be maintained."

The statement, which has been called a qualification, was not intended as a condition upon which the men enlisted, but merely as an expression of the wishes of the men. When they signed the roll they asked Captain Jones whether they would be under his command, and he appended the statement objected to, merely as an expression of their wishes.

In the order from Adjutant General Barrett, calling for volunteers, received here, occurred this sentence: "All existing regimental and company officers so far as practicable and who are qualified physically and otherwise will be retained in their present positions if their organization is called out."

Captain Jones' statement was merely in line with that, and was not intended as "giving orders," as Budd professes to construe it.

The fact of the matter is that Budd desired to give Sacramento a representation on the first call, and in order to include one of the Capital City's companies he had to omit one from the Sixth, and Company F was the unlucky company.

There is clearly no merit in the Governor's excuse for it is a notorious fact that both Stockton companies held meetings and declared that they would not volunteer at all unless their commanders were retained. But Budd balled from the city of sloughs and the asylum, and hence the Stockton companies were called out notwithstanding. A personal friend of the Governor, who is a retired National Guard Colonel, "squared it" with the Governor.

Adjutant General Barrett gave as a reason for the slighting of Company F that the muster rolls were copies, but Budd's reason is different. It is known that at least one other company sent down a copy of the muster roll, and no objection was made to it. In that case, the Governor was not looking for objections.

Captain Carrington of the regular army expressed regret to Captain Jones that the company had not been called out, and assured him that in the second call, which would almost certainly be made, Company F would be included, but it is believed that Budd will retain his evident malice toward Captain Jones and refuse to call out the company at all.

RAISIN MASS MEETING.

The Growers to Meet in This City Saturday.

The raisin growers are taking a great deal of interest in the mass meeting to be held in Kutner hall next Saturday, when the proposition of a growers' association, as recommended by the committee of twenty-two, will be submitted to all the growers for action upon it. The importance of the matter is recognized by the growers, and there should be a large representation present when the meeting is called.

The counties of Fresno, Kings and Madera are to be embraced in the proposed growers' association, and the two outside counties will certainly be well represented at the mass meeting.

Thousands of sufferers from grippe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

WOODMEN'S BANQUET.

Camp Manzanita Entertained Visiting Brothers.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Manzanita Camp, Woodmen of the World, entertained a number of visiting brothers last evening. The lodge met in Edgerly hall and initiated twelve new members, and after passing a patriotic resolution adjourned to the City Bakery, where an elegant banquet was spread.

A resolution was adopted whereby the lodge assumes all assessments during the war of members who volunteer in the United States service. The resolution also pledges each member of the lodge to give 25 cents towards a hospital fund to care for the sick and wounded soldiers.

Similar resolutions have been passed by Woodmen lodges throughout the Union, and it is said that the 25 cent donations will make a fund of $15,000.

The banquet at the City Bakery was enjoyed by about eighty Woodmen. Several toasts were proposed and the time passed merrily. Among those from a distance who were present were the following: C. J. Whitten, J. Sub Johnson, B. L. Hughes, A. J. Hansburger and Creed Archer of Visalia; A. E. Sunderland, James Turner, A. J. Brittan, Alvin Cole, Lee Beall, Charles Rorburn, E. A. Traber, L. Rayburn and L. B. Haber, Clovis.

BEER ADVANCES

A Raise of $1 a Barrel Made in the Price.

Dreadful Possibilities Which Confront the Imbibers of the Brewed Beverage.

The imbibers of the favorite plebeian beverage known as beer have a startling possibility confronting them. In fact, the thing almost partakes of the nature of a catastrophe. It involves two equally direful contingencies—either paying ten cents a schooner, with the regulation amount of froth, or else receiving only a "pony beer" for five cents.

Beer, which usually has gone down, and gone down good to a great many, is now going up. Already the local dealers have received notice of an advance of $1 on thirty gallon barrels, and the likelihood of a further raise is causing not a little concern among the devotees of the beverage. The increase of $1 a barrel is not due to the proposed war tax, as that has not as yet gone into effect, but is caused by the high price of barley, which is used in making the brew, the first stage in the beer making process. It is said that the price of hops is also climbing up, going along with wheat, barley and other cereals, and the natural result is that beer will "jump" even higher than it already has.

It is believed that before long the schooners will be annihilated as completely as was Montejo's fleet, and the bibulous individuals will tell, with one arm leaning on the bar, of the size schooners they used to get for a nickel, adding, "but that was before the war."

Several dealers have anticipated the raise in beer by laying in a supply. One saloonist, who does not particularly cater to the beer trade, received thirty barrels of bottled beer yesterday. As yet there has been no increase in the price of the bottled goods, but it is expected that the price will advance along with the draft article.

As yet there has been no talk among retailers of raising the price for drinks. A dollar extra on thirty gallons does not make very much difference by the glass—a little more "cuff" making up for the raise. But if barley continues to climb skyward and then if the war tax should be put on beer there seems to be no getting away from the 10-cent a glass proposition.

One individual, in dilating between his hiccoughs yesterday on the situation, declared that the people should make hay while the sun shone—that they should drink all the beer they could before the price of the beverage went up, and after the war tax was imposed it would devolve upon them as a patriotic duty to continue the consumption.

ADJUDGED INSANE.

Robinson Ordered Committed to the Institution at Stockton.

Edward J. Robinson, the Selma attorney, recently tried for arson, was examined in Judge Risley's courtroom yesterday afternoon by Drs. J. L. Maupin and T. M. Hayden. His attorneys, Van Meter and Rhodes, were present, as was District Attorney Snow.

The physicians examined Robinson, and listened to testimony going to show the prisoner's lunacy. He was adjudged insane, and was ordered committed to the asylum at Stockton.

Superior Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the Superior Court yesterday.

BEFORE JUDGE WEBB, DEPARTMENT 2.

Savings Bank of Southern California vs. P. I. Asberry et al.; trial of cause resumed pursuant to adjournment; J. H. Braly concluded his testimony; plaintiff granted permission to file amended complaint, and case continued until this morning.

J. Mercy vs. Frank Borello; plaintiff granted twenty days' stay by consent of defendant.

C. W. Garrett vs. H. E. Barnum; order made that case be submitted on briefs of five and five days.

BEFORE JUDGE RISLEY, DEPARTMENT 1.

F. M. McCall vs. L. P. Swift et al.; demurrer of Wilhelm Jensen to complaint argued, overruled and ten days given to answer.

People vs. G. A. Baron; judgment of lower court affirmed.

Railroad Foreclosure Suits.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company yesterday brought suits to foreclose land contracts against Geraldo J de Freitas, Manuel J. Caetano, Margaret Bewley, Frederick Michel, Morris Apstan, Ethel A. Stillman, Ola Espjorn-son, Mahala Allen and Anderson S. Paschali.

COUNTY BUSINESS.

Services of Bee and Veterinary Inspectors to Be Dispensed With.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday agreed to dispense with the services of Veterinary Inspector Graham and Bee Inspector Roberts after June 1st. The motion was made by Manly, seconded by Ward, and carried unanimously.

Mrs. G. G. Judd, an indigent, was allowed $10 as temporary relief.

On motion of Ward, seconded by Manly, the sum of $2.50 was fixed as the amount to be paid hereafter for burying the carcasses of horses, mules, etc.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following real estate transfers were recorded yesterday:

Charles F. Ellis to Laura Ellis, sw¼ of sec 21, t 12, r 22; $100.

W. H. Ingle to Joseph Burns, lot 8, sec 2; lots 5 and 9, sec 2, t 13, r 22; $250.

T. C. White to E. E. Harbaugh, lots 5 and 6, blk 129, Fresno; $10.

DEWEY'S RECORD

Not a Stranger to Hard Fighting.

Fought Under Farragut at New Orleans.

He Is Always Suave, But Determined—His Fondness for Good Clothes.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Commodore Dewey's record is that of a fighter. His record during the civil war is full of gallantry. Yet those who know him for the past few years during his residence in Washington say that it is difficult for them to imagine him as the hero of such a terrific engagement as that in the harbor of Manila. He was extremely popular in Washington society, and his fondness for society life, his elegant manners, and his seeming inclination to take life easy and to enjoy all the good things in it gave the impression to those who did not know the real man that he was something of a dilettante.

He is slightly under 60 years of age, but is so well preserved that he would not be taken for more than 52 or 53. He is a little under the medium height, stockily built, with broad, heavy-set shoulders. He has snappy, black eyes, gray hair and mustache. Always suave, there is at the same time evidence of great determination in his character. He is one of those men who, while mild and gentle in his ways, leaves the impression that he is a man of thorough knowledge and of splendid reserve force.

"I could never imagine Dewey getting rattled under any circumstances," was the remark of a man who knew him well during his residence in Washington.

He was an especial favorite at the Army and Navy Club, which, being a widower, he frequented a great deal while in Washington. It was characteristic of the man that he always appeared at the club in the evenings in full dress. It is said that he sometimes changed his clothes as often as three times a day. A friend of his said today that he was certain the Commodore had at least twenty-five suits of clothes. He was always elegantly and faultlessly dressed.

A PROPHETIC TOAST.

He was also one of the governors of the Metropolitan Club, the other swell club of the capital. When he received his orders to command the Asiatic squadron the members of his club gave him a farewell dinner. At this dinner Colonel Archibald Hopkins proposed a poetic toast to him, which, in view of the Manila engagement, seems prophetic and well worthy of reproduction. It was as follows:

Fill all your glasses full tonight,
The wind is off the shore,
And be it feast or be it fight,
We pledge the Commodore.

Through days of storm, through days of calm,
On broad Pacific seas;
At anchor off the Isles of Palm,
Or with the Japanese.

Ashore, afloat, on deck, below,
Or where our bulldogs roar;
To back a friend or breast a foe,
We pledge the Commodore.

We know our honor'll be maintained,
Wherever his pennant flies.
Our rights respected and maintained,
Whatever power defies.

And when he takes the homeward tack,
Beneath an Admiral's flag,
We'll hail the day that brings him back,
And have another jag.

Commodore Dewey has long been a widower, his wife, who was a daughter of Governor Goodwin of New Hampshire, having been dead about twenty years. He has one son, George Goodwin Dewey, who graduated at Princeton in the class of 1896, and is now engaged in business in New York.

FAMILIAR WITH SHIPS.

Few men in the navy were more familiar with ships than he, although he was not distinctly a scientific officer. He always kept his ships neat and in perfect order, and was always ready, as a prominent naval officer said last evening, to fight them. He came to Washington in 1889 as chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, the bureau of which Commodore Royal B. Bradford in at present the efficient head. He served for four years in that capacity with the rank of Commodore, and when Mr. Cleveland came in for the second term, was appointed on the lighthouse board, it being his second service in connection with that bureau. When Admiral Selfridge was ordered to the command of the Mediterranean squadron, Commodore Dewey was made president of the Board of Inspection and Review succeeding Capt. Rodgers. As president of that board for two years Commodore Dewey had opportunity to familiarize himself in every way with the qualities of our naval vessels.

For some years his health has not been the best, as he had a delicate operation performed upon his liver when he was on the Asiatic station in the latter 80s. He had recovered thoroughly by the last autumn, and desired further sea duty before his retirement, which will come in about two years. He was, therefore, ordered to command the Asiatic squadron, having some time in the early fall been promoted to the full rank of Commodore. This was the first time he ever had a flag of his own as a naval officer.

CIVIL WAR RECORD.

Commodore Dewey is not a stranger to hard sea fighting. He was in many a hot naval engagement during the civil war, and his bravery and ability won him rapid promotion during the strife. He entered the naval academy on September 23, 1854, and graduated four years later. He was first attached to the frigate Wabash of the Mediterranean squadron, where he remained a year, and upon returning was transferred to the Mississippi in the West Gulf squadron, upon which he served from 1861 to 1863. It was during this time that the squadron was engaged in the capture of New Orleans, thirty-six years ago, and it is doubtful if the fight with the Spanish fleet yesterday was more severe than that memorable engagement. Commodore Dewey was then a lieutenant. The Mississippi was then under command of Melancthon Smith, and just as the end of the battle of New Orleans appeared in sight, the confederate ram Manassas came up at full speed to attack the Union fleet. Admiral Farragut directed the Mississippi to turn and run her down. She obeyed, but within a few yards of the enemy's boat the Manassas turned and ran ashore. The Mississippi poured two broadsides upon her and sent her to the bottom of the river, a total wreck.

The Mississippi, while trying to run the batteries of Port Hudson, March 21, 1863, grounded and heeled to port. In spite of the desperate efforts of the crew, she could not be saved, and the enemy, getting the range, poured shell after shell into her hull. Captain Smith ordered her fired, and the crew made their escape in the boats. After the destruction of the Mississippi Lieutenant Dewey was assigned to the steamboat Agawam, of the North Atlantic blockading fleet, and made two attacks on Fort Fisher, one in December, 1864, and the other in January, 1865. On March 3d he was commissioned Lieutenant Commander, and served upon the old Kearsarge, that was wrecked subsequently on Rontador reef. At the close of the war he went aboard the Colorado, the flagship of the European squadron, and remained upon her until 1867.

For two years thereafter he did shore duty, being assigned to the naval academy. From there he was placed in command of the Narragansett, in special service, from 1870 to 1871, and was again assigned to shore duty a year later at the torpedo station. He was made Commander April 13, 1873, and was in charge of the Narragansett in Pacific survey until 1874, when he was appointed lighthouse inspector for three years, and then became secretary of the board until 1882. He commanded the Juniata of the Atlantic squadron from 1882 to 1883, and was promoted to Captain in September, 1884, commanding the Dolphin in the same year. He was then transferred to the Pensacola and to the European station until 1888.

PAINE'S APOLOGY

A Correspondent Recalls Unpleasant Memories.

Makes Unkind References to the Populist Leaders' Sincerity—Silver Republicans.

From Wednesday's Daily.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The chairman of the Populist county central committee, H. L. Paine, Esq., apologizes in in last evening's Expositor for having united with the boss of the local Democracy, in a distribution of nominations for county offices among their mutual friends, to the exclusion of all other parties and factions, the said apology being extended to the Silver Republicans in particular.

Mr. Paine's regrets are doubtless sincere, at least as much so as were his middle-of-the road convictions, which were so gratuitously aired during the winter months. The gentleman said in his communication: "I wish to say that both Democrats and Populists would gladly have recognized the Silver Republicans in the allotment of offices had there been any authorized Silver Republican organization in the county through which to make known their wishes."

Now Mr. Paine is well acquainted with several active and prominent Silver Republicans, with whom he could have consulted had he so desired. If I am not mistaken Judge Nourse was chairman of the reception committee and presided at the great demonstration in honor of Hon. W. J. Bryan, and Mr. Parker is entitled to the honor of inducing the great free silver orator, Mr. Towne, to stop in Fresno long enough to deliver a speech. But when it comes to consultation (and slating candidates in advance of convention) neither of these gentlemen are swift enough company for Mr. Paine. Here again Mr. Paine's regrets are doubtless sincere, at least as sincere as his support of the People's Party nominee for County Auditor four years ago.

The Silver Republicans have at least been sincere. They believe in a principle. They are not willing to barter that principle for one measley place on a pinto ticket. They are not asking for anything. But there are those among our number who plainly see that discord among the several bimetallic organizations will result in a continued postponement of bimetallism in the United States. The bimetallic veneer must be very thin upon our Populist and Democratic leaders, when they appear so anxious to lose sight of everything else but the chance to gain a few county offices. Corrupt or suspicious actions, barter and trade of prospective positions, and direct promises to "take care" of certain would-be party candidates in case fusion is successful, will not add materially to the strength of Mr. Foote's and Mr. Paine's combination.

Another feature of this combination which commends itself to the friends of the two bosses is that each has slated himself for a position, the former being not at all averse to the place of Assistant District Attorney, and the latter thinks his military experience ripe enough to command at least the spittoon brigade in the court house.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not assume to speak for all the Silver Republicans in Fresno county, even though they may not number over seventeen, as reported by some of the fusionists who have assumed the grave responsibility of speaking for the Democratic or Populist party, but for myself alone I wish to say that the course of Messrs. Foote, Paine, et al., does not inspire either the confidence or support of true bimetallists.

1896-1900.

FRESNO ORPHANAGE BOARD.

Meeting Held Monday and Important Action Taken.

The board of managers of the Fresno orphanage held their monthly meeting Monday afternoon with fifteen members present. The meeting was unusually interesting, as besides the ordinary routine business of the board the question whether to accept state or county aid was a matter of lively discussion. It was learned that the orphanage could not receive state and county aid at the same time and the ladies were called upon to choose between the two. The orphanage receives $5 50 a month for each inmate if it depends upon the state, whereas if the county furnishes the money $7 is received. The ladies decided in favor of receiving county aid.

Another subject of interesting discussion was a proposition to establish a manual training school for the orphans.

All the children were reported well and this was a source of congratulation.

The ladies wish to thank the public very heartily for the gifts to the orphanage, especially for the donations of money given toward the purchase of an organ. To this fund the Kutner-Goldstein Company gave $10. Other donations for the month were: Mrs. Horace Hawes, caps; Miss Eshleman, oranges; O. R. Dale, box figs; Royal Arch Masons, cakes and sandwiches; George Beveridge, oranges; Temperance Colony Farmers' Institute, cakes and chickens; Mrs. Craycroft, pork, hats and baby food; Mrs. Hall, a box oranges; Mrs. Dodge, cakes and a box dried fruit; Mrs. Barrick, aprons and a day's time; Mrs. Somers, clothing and books; Radin & Kamp, remnants and baby blankets; Mrs. Harness, box apples; Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Bailey, box apples; Manley & Glasgow, candy; Alex Gordon, blackberry roots; Mrs. Eshleman, candy, Canton flannel and garden shrubs; Miss Oatont, baby dresses, box apples, garden plants, flannels; Mrs. Lee Gray, plants.

California Fruit Sales.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The Earl Fruit Company sold today: Black tartarian 50c@$1.55; purple enigne 55@80c; advance 85c@$1; Governor Wood 40@1.5. Gross sale 2185 boxes, $2233.

A torpid liver robs you of ambition and ruins your health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, cure constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

LOYAL COMPANY F

Is Eager for a Second Call.

It Resents the Governor's Slight.

Captain George W. Jones' Report At a Meeting Last Evening.

Last evening Company F met in Armory hall for the purpose of hearing a report from Captain G. W. Jones in regard to his visit to San Francisco to ascertain the cause of the company being slighted by the Governor when the guardsmen were called out. The company feels that it has been unjustly treated by the Governor's action and individual members of the company expressed themselves quite freely before and after the meeting. The bitter feeling felt may be judged by an incident that occurred Tuesday. Some one removed the picture of the Governor from the officers' quarters in the Armory and when the guardsman found it out there was a general desire that it should not be replaced.

Captain Jones stated last evening that he had used every effort to get an audience with the Governor while in San Francisco last Sunday and Monday but did not have the pleasure of even a few minutes interview. It was through subordinates that he learned the Governor's excuse for humiliating the company, which has already been published and shown to be unjust.

When the address was closed every man in the armory arose and united in three rousing cheers for their captain. Captain Jones thanked the men for their confidence in him and urged them to stay with Company F and make it a model national guard organization. He said that a second call for volunteers may come at any time and that the company should be ready to march to the front and fight valiantly for the flag.

Major Chisholm, Lieutenant Bolling, Private Vandor and others addressed the company briefly. All seemed to regard the action of Governor Budd as unjustifiable and expressed the opinion that one of the best companies in the state has been ignored for some petty reason.

The Governor objected to Company F because it requested that its organization be maintained so far as practicable. This was no more than promised in the general order calling for militia companies to volunteer. That the excuse is a mere pretext may be seen by the following clipping from the Call:

Mutiny broke out in the ranks of the Seventh infantry, California volunteers, on Monday, and for a time it looked as if Colonel Berry would be short one whole company at least.

"The trouble, according to the statement of some of the officers and all the men, and nobody has seen fit to deny them, was due to an attempt of one of the officers to pay off some political obligations at the expense of certain officers of the regiment. Vague rumors of the scheme were in circulation before the regiment left the south, but nothing definite was learned until just before Captain Carrington began to muster the companies into the volunteer service."

Company L demanded that Walter Greenleaf be made lieutenant in place of a political favorite by name of N. A. Ulm. The indignation at Ulm's appointment was so great that he resigned in favor of Greenleaf. The governor it seems was not inclined to "make an example" of the Santa Barbara company.

The Call also speaks of Fresno's favorite for brigadier-general of the California volunteers as follows:

"Brigadier General M. W. Butler, Third brigade, National Guard of California, seems to stand as good a chance as any other officer to be appointed brigadier general of volunteers from California. He is a candidate for the position on his merits as a soldier, but has no political pull to his behalf. He has had twenty-four years of service with the militia, and many officers of the regular army record him as a most capable officer in the National Guard. He was appointed brigadier general of the state troops by Governor Markham in 1891 and was reappointed by Governor Budd."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting of the Committee Yesterday Afternoon.

The executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon, and transacted routine business. John Reichman was not feeling well, and was not present. John C. Nourse, who was appointed to interview the agent of the Southern Pacific in reference to delivering a carload of raisins free to the soldiers at the front ascertained from Agent Booth that the railroad commission would not allow any discrimination in the matter of freight. Mr. Reichman was to have reported the result of his efforts with the growers.

Last evening the monthly meeting of the chamber did not take place, as a quorum was not present.

G. H. WALLEY UNDER BONDS.

Several Arrests Over the Italo-American Scrap.

The Italo-American fistic encounter Tuesday evening resulted in several arrests yesterday. G. H. Walley was arrested on two complaints—one for threats to take the life of Joe Imperatrice and the other for battery. He was tried in Justice St. John's court upon the first charge and found guilty. The Justice placed him under $50 bonds to keep the peace.

A large crowd of spectators were in the court room to hear the evidence. Joe Imperatrice claimed that no expressions of disrespect were made in regard to Americans while at the Degen corner previous to the fight. He alleged that in company with several friends he was discussing his sister's funeral when Walley came up and sailed into the crowd. Joe got a rap between the eyes that knocked him down, and his friends were given the same treatment. In all five were knocked out by the pugilistic Walley, who alleged they were speaking disrespectfully of Americans.

Walley had the Imperatrice brothers arrested for battery, and warrants were issued for two others. Joe Imperatrice was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon. In a second encounter with Walley on Tuesday evening he was knocked through a saloon door and bystanders disarmed him.

It is a great leap from the old fashioned doses of blue-mass and nauseous physics to the pleasant little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, sick headache and biliousness. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

BAKERSFIELD'S CELEBRATION

Valley Road Probably Won't Run Excursion Trains.

Alexander Mackie, secretary of the Valley road, accompanied by A. D. Schindler and D. Rutherford, arrived in Fresno yesterday and went to the front to make the monthly payment of wages to the men engaged in building the road into Bakersfield.

The officials of the road have not yet arranged for the celebration in Bakersfield when the road is completed to that town. It is expected to have trains running regularly by the 1st of June, and the 29th instant was set as the date of the celebration. It is said to be doubtful whether the road will run special excursion trains into the town on that day, and should that prove a fact the demonstration will be largely a local affair. Those wishing to take part in the whoop-up would be obliged to go by the Southern Pacific, and it is not likely that "Uncle Collie" would make excursion rates for the occasion.

It is stated that the company has not enough cars and engines to run special trains down the Valley on that day or even to send out a special from Fresno. The company will endeavor by some means, it is thought, to overcome the difficulty, as the officials realize that Bakersfield will feel slighted if the company should not celebrate the completion of the road to that point as it did to Fresno, Visalia and Hanford.

ARRESTED AGAIN

Azhdrian - Williams - Loose Trio in More Trouble.

Taken to San Francisco to Answer to a Charge of Extortion.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The contest being waged between Captain Neville on the one hand and M. H. Azhderian, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Loose on the other, is being distributed over the courts of the state. The Fresno courts are pretty well loaded with the various suits, while two of them have been transferred to Tuolumne county to be passed upon by juries of hardy miners. The latest case will be tried in San Francisco.

Yesterday, when Azhderian and the two women appeared in Justice St. John's court to attend the preliminary examination of Mrs. Loose, charged with attempted blackmail, the trio were arrested on a warrant from San Francisco, charging them with extortion. The alleged extortion was committed in San Francisco, and hence the warrant was obtained in that city and the case will be tried in Justice Joachimsen's court.

Deputy Sheriff Timmins arrested the trio, and left with them for San Francisco on the 11.50 train yesterday forenoon. The examination of Mrs. Loose was continued yesterday until Friday, as Justice St. John was called to Oleander to sit in the place of Justice Galloway in the trial of a case in which the Justice was interested and thus disqualified.

The extortion charged against Azhderian, Mrs. Loose and Mrs. Williams consisted in obtaining $2500 from Neville, which was paid in San Francisco, and which both Mrs. Loose and Mrs. Williams have acknowledged having received. Mrs. Loose has made several statements to the effect that the Captain paid that amount, although he agreed to pay $12,000, she claimed. Mrs. Williams agreed to destroy all the letters which she claimed Neville wrote to her, but she burned only a part of the number, retaining about thirty. In her suit against Neville for seduction Mrs. Williams alleges that she received $2500 from him and sues for the balance of the sum which she claims he agreed to pay her. Nevills admits having paid that much hush money, and says that besides threatening to bring the action for seduction the women threatened to do him further injury.

A BOLD BURGLAR

Attempted a Robbery in Daylight.

Entered the Southern Pacific Ticket Office—Captured by Detective Jim Meade.

William F. Saunders, an ex-brakeman, was arrested yesterday for attempting to burglarize the local Southern Pacific ticket office. Detective Jim Meade of the Southern Pacific caught the man in the act of prying open the money drawer. On Monday the detective received a 'tip' that the ticket office would be burglarized. The criminal had taken into his confidence a young man named Barnwell and wanted him to assist in the robbery. Barnwell notified Meade of the plan and the officer awaited developments.

While the agent was away at the noon hour on Monday, Saunders made his first attempt to get into the office. Meade was in the background watching his actions and ready to pounce upon him if necessary. Saunders first went into the men's waiting-room, but was frightened away by a conductor. He then entered the woman's waiting-room and tried to unfasten the windows of the ticket office, but was unsuccessful and left.

Another attempt was made yesterday and he would have boldly walked away with all the loose change in the money drawer if some one had not been watching for him. Before noon he placed a piece of paper under the window in the men's waiting room so that when the agent let it down the spring lock would not catch. Then he waited until noon and when the agent left slipped up to the window and cautiously raised it. It was an easy matter then to open the door. He reached his arm through the opening, pushed back the spring lock and walked into the office.

Detective Meade was an interested observer of all that took place. He had hid behind a desk in a corner of the office. Saunders walked to the money till and endeavored to pry it open with an ice pick that he had brought along for the purpose. Meade concluded that the time for action had arrived and jumped from behind the desk calling "hands up." Saunders turned around quickly and seeing that he was covered with a revolver gave up without resistance. He begged Meade not to shoot him and seemed to fear that he was going to be executed on the spot.

The man was taken to jail and during the afternoon he was examined upon the charge of burglary by Justice Austin and held for trial.

Saunders was discharged by the railroad company about three weeks ago. During the big strike he secured a job as brakeman and was very unpopular among his fellow laborers after the affair was over. Since his discharge from the railroad company he has been dissolute in his habits.

Children like it, it saves their lives. We mean One Minute Cough Cure, the infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, grippe, and all throat and lung troubles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

A COMPLICATION

It Arises in the East Fresno District.

State School Money for Orphans Questioned.

Doubtful if the Children of the Orphanage Can Attend the School.

From Thursday's Daily.

A complicated question has arisen concerning school facilities for the children of the county orphanage. Recently the Board of Supervisors established the East Fresno district, which included the orphanage. There are 34 children of school age in the district, exclusive of those in the orphanage, and 29 in that institution. The question is whether the inmates of the orphanage can be included in the children for which the district receives state school money.

The trustees of the district are now preparing to issue bonds for the construction of a new school house, and in order to sell the bonds it is essential that everything connected with their issuance be strictly legal. From past experiences it is very well known that if there is a loophole in the proceedings, the bonds cannot be sold.

In the instructions to the census marshals appears a section to the effect that the marshal shall not include in the census of school children the inmates of deaf and dumb, orphan, or other similar asylums, unless their parents or guardians reside in the district in which the institution is situated. A number of the children in the county orphanage are not orphans, but abandoned children, whose parents live in other districts, and, in many cases, in other parts of the state. The law evidently contemplates that the children are legal residents of the districts where their parents or guardians live, and hence cannot be classed as school children of the district.

Of course, if the district does not receive any state school money for the children in the county orphanage the trustees will naturally object to educating the children for the county. Yesterday Alex Gordon, one of the trustees of the new district, presented the matter to the supervisors. The board, Mr. Gordon, District Attorney Snow and Superintendent of Schools Kirk talked the matter over, but did not solve the question. The legal adviser of the board was of the opinion that the children could not be classed as school children of the district.

Superintendent Kirk suggested that the county might appropriate a certain amount for the education of the children at the school, but no authority of law could be found for such an appropriation. At present the children at the county orphanage are being educated by private instruction, and one of the main reasons for the establishment of the district was to allow the children of the orphanage to attend the school.

On motion of Supervisor Manly, seconded by Supervisor Garrett, Supervisor Ward, in whose district the orphanage is located, was appointed a committee of one to confer with Mr. Gordon and Superintendent Kirk and inquire further into the matter. He will report to the board Saturday.

W. S. Crawford, Justice of the Peace of the First township, asked to have E. J. Boust of this city appointed Constable of the district, but the application was denied on motion of Ward. A Constable was not considered necessary, and it was remarked that every now Constable sweeps hobos clean and piles up big bills. It was thought that if the district needed a Constable the residents would petition for one, and would recommend some one who lives in the township. Boust is a resident of this city, and has been a deputy sheriff.

Mrs. E. Burnside was cancelled from the indigent list at her own request.

SOME FLAG LORE

Different Ensigns Used in This Country.

Information About a Subject of Particular Interest at This Time.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

After the national colors, which, of course, take precedence of all other flags, comes the Jack, or, more commonly, the Union Jack. This flag is simply the "Union" taken out of the main colors, and it is exclusively the distinguishing flag of the navy.

The President of the United States, who is the head of the army and navy, is entitled to the first "ranking" flag in the country. The President's flag is a spread eagle—the national coat-of-arms—mounted on a blue field, surmounted by a curved row of thirteen stars. It is five feet six inches long by four feet four inches wide, is made of the finest quality of seamless silk, and is trimmed with yellow fringe.

Next to the President's colors come the flags of the Secretaries of War and Navy. That for the Secretary of War was adopted as recently as March 13, 1897. It is made of scarlet silk, and is otherwise identical with the President's flag, with the exception that the thirteen stars are replaced by four white stars in the corners. The special flag for the Secretary of the Navy has a blue field, and instead of the national coat-of-arms, is embroidered with a white anchor in the center.

Following in the order of rank, the most important flag in the army, next to that of the Secretary of War, is the United States army headquarters standard. It has a blue field gorgeously embroidered with the national arms in brown and gold. Wherever it appears in active service, it denotes the presence of the general commanding the army or his nearest ranking general.

In a regular line of march, every regiment composing an army carries at its front the national colors, bearing on the fourth red stripe from the top the number of the regiment and its character, whether infantry, cavalry or artillery. Besides this, it carries a regimental flag on which is embroidered a national coat of arms similar to that on the President's special flag. The regimental flag for the infantry is blue; the cavalry is yellow. The artillery and battalion colors for engineers are both scarlet, but the flag for engineers bears a three-turreted castle instead of the spread eagle.

Detached troops of cavalry and artillery carry small guidons or pennants bearing the troop number and letter.

The regulation colors for the army, whether national or regimental, measure 5½ feet long by 4 feet 4 inches wide. All "service" flags are made of bunting; colors for ceremony are of silk. The trimmings, fringe, and cord and tassels of all flags must conform to the regulation colors of the division to which they belong. Flag pikes are nine feet long and an inch and a half in diameter in the center, tapering slightly toward the ends. The pike is tipped with a nickle-plated spearhead in the shape of a heart.

In the navy there are seven flags designating rank, aside from the special flag of the secretary of the navy. Next to his is the assistant secretary's, an exact counterpart of the former, only that the colors are reversed. All the remaining flags have a blue field and white stars; the order being, for admirals, four stars; for vice admirals, three stars; for rear admirals, two stars; for commodore, one star in center of blue pennant. The captain's pennant is a strip of bunting fifteen feet long, with thirteen stars in a blue field and a red and white stripe. Last of all is a small triangular pennant with a dead blue field denoting the senior officer's presence in the absence of the captain of a ship.

The special flag of the officer highest in rank invariably floats from the "main" of the vessel he is on. When the secretary of the navy visits a ship of war, the commanding officer's colors are immediately lowered from the masthead and the secretary's flag takes its place. During a squadron cruise the captain of the flagship never flies his special flag, the admiral being the highest ranking officer.

There are seven sizes of flags used in the navy, ranging all the way from 36 to 3 feet in length. The first five sizes are designated officially as "ship" flags and the remaining two are "boat" flags. Sizes Nos. 1 and 2 are now almost obsolete. They were intended for the old wooden frigates, whose sterns stood high above the water and would be entirely unsuitable for the low-lying freeboard of our cruisers and battle-ships.

A vessel in commission always carries the national colors at the stern until sundown every night. The flag of the commanding officer remains at the masthead day and night. In going to and from shore, the ship's small boats carry the flag of the senior officer at the fore, when the officer is below the captain, otherwise the officer's own colors are used.

In addition to the flags of officers whose rank entitles them to special recognition in naval etiquette, every ship of war is supplied with a full set of international colors, a full set of "wig wag," or signaling flags, and a full set of pennants, including colors for the purpose of showing that the ship is taking aboard ammunition, that the crew are at "mess," or that the regular Sunday "church" services are taking place, and so forth.

The grandest and most imposing pennant in the whole navy is the "homeward bound" streamer, a forty-five-starred red, white and blue strip of bunting, in all respects like the captain's pennant, which floats majestically from the mainmast, and is often so long that it trails in the water at the stern.

A USEFUL INSECT

Smyrna Wasp to Pollenize Fresno Figs

Received This Week Direct From Naples by George C. Roeding.

This week George C. Roeding received a consignment of Capri figs containing blastophaga, or fig wasps, sent out by the agricultural department. The Capri or wild figs are direct from Naples and each of the figs contained a number of the wasps. The insects are small being about the size of a gnat. Many of them were dead when they arrived here, but Mr. Roeding hopes that the remaining ones will multiply and thrive in this valley, as their introduction will mean much to the San Joaquin fig growers. The wasps are essential to the successful growing of Smyrna figs and occupy a pecul